New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXI.....No. 6,348. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AND EVENING BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION, AT THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, CORNER OF NASSAU AND SPRUCE STREETS, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL, And delivered to City Subscribers at 1½ cents per week. Mail Subscribers $7 per annum, in advance; $3 50 for 6 months.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. Three Copies for $5; Five Copies for $8; Ten Copies for $12; Twenty Copies to one address (and any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum), $20; Twenty Copies to address of each subscriber (and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each), $24. Any person sending a club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. Subscriptions to commence at any time.

Advertisements in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE cost ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $5.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE Is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING. Price $3 per annum; Two Copies for $5; Five Copies for $11 25.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR EUROPEAN CIRCULATION Is published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Liverpool at $5 per annum, postage included. Single Copies Five Cents.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS Is published on the departure of each Mail Steamer for Aspinwall. Price Six Cents.

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Military Notices.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that no bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment, or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, (DIVISION ARMORY, COR. WHITE AND ELM-STS.,) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

Notice.—In accordance with instructions from the Surgeon-General, New-York State Volunteers returning from the war, sick or wounded, will be taken into the Volunteer Department of the New-York Hospital. [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

New Publications.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE. THE FULL HISTORY OF THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE, FROM ITS ORIGIN TO ITS FINAL DECISION IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. [illegible]

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D. [illegible]

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS. [illegible]

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY CITIZEN, EVERY FIRESIDE, EVERY READER. THE ONLY CORRECT AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR

On Wednesday, Aug. 21, will be published, the first number of a great popular national work, of inestimable value to all, viz: the

SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and Consecutive Narrative of Events and Incidents, from the first stages of the Treason against the Republic down to the close of the Conflict, together with the important Documents and Extracts from remarkable Speeches

IN WEEKLY PARTS, 32 PAGES, LARGE OCTAVO, PRICE 10 CENTS.

The want of an AUTHENTIC and THOROUGH History of the Rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark. No work of that nature has yet been offered to the public, and all who wish for information are compelled to grope through the mazes of the rumors, reports, dispatches, letters, and editorials of the daily newspapers, to PRECIPITATE, from its confused columns, the great facts and incidents of the struggle for the Union.

To meet this want, and to produce a work of PERMANENT VALUE AS WELL AS OF PRESENT INTEREST, the publisher has arranged for the issue of the History as above set forth—in a form and at a price which shall render it ACCEPTABLE TO ALL.

This History will tell the STORY AS IT IS, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the entire movement, including all the incidents and events in their exact order, and containing the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches. It will not be a mere diary, nor a mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of slips from newspapers, but will portray, in connected and interesting narrative, the revolutionary steps, as well as the measures of the Government.

It will thus prove desirable, available, and satisfactory to every citizen, every family, every office, and is given to the public in the full assurance that it will command the approbation of every good citizen in our still glorious land.

[illegible]

1,000 PATRIOTIC, UNION, COMIC, and SENTIMENTAL ENVELOPES, [illegible]

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1861. [illegible]

AUGUST BRENTANO'S BOOKSTORE AND NEWS EMPORIUM, [illegible]

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861. PROSPECTUS. [illegible]

PRINCE NAPOLEON, [illegible]

HO! YOUNG MAN— [illegible]

THE TRIBUNE'S WAR MAPS. [illegible]

PONY EXPRESS ENVELOPES. [illegible]

100 DIFFERENT styles, COMIC, SATIRICAL and PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES [illegible]

SMITH'S PANORAMIC VIEWS. [illegible]

"Hang your banners on the outward walls! The cry is still they come!"

25,000 SOLD in FIVE DAYS.—THE CHAMPION PRIZE ENVELOPE description of third round: The Military Opening for a Charge; Cannon Balls rolling down South thick and fast; Southern side broken up in confusion, and with ghastly faces making awful strides for home, upsetting negroes and everything in their way—dogs running, howling, &c., &c. Globe sailing up North with John Bull and Napoleon viewing the Blockade; Cabinet in exultation, Lincoln and Davis in the ring, with the Secession gentlemen looking pretty thoroughly faded out. Remitted free for five red stamps per set of five envelopes; 10 set for 40 red stamps, and to dealers, five packs, one pack of each round, for $1 50.

JOHN H. TINGLEY, Publisher and Bookseller, No. 152½ Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

Contents of No. 1,692 [August 13]:

I..LEADING ARTICLES: Declined; The Report of Gen. McDowell; The Humanities South; The Case of Col. Pegram; Philosophizing; Locks; The Latter-Day Democrats; Facts; That Dinner; Mr. Crittenden's Complaint; The Internal Struggle at the South; The Two Armies; Editorial Paragraphs.
II..NEWS SUMMARY.
III..IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA: The Impending Crisis; Growing Fears of a Slave Rising; A Strong Loyal Influence in the State; The Farce of the Blockade.
IV..FROM CALIFORNIA: Summary of the Latest News by Pony Express.
V..FROM WASHINGTON: Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
VI..THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN: Gen. McDowell's Official Report of the Engagement.
VII..THE WAR FOR THE UNION: The Efforts to Recover Col. Cameron's Body; The Case of Mr. Hurlbut; A National Fast.
VIII..IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI: The Rebels Repulsed Again; They Fly to the Woods and Remain There.
IX..THE FOOTSTEPS OF REBELLION: Hampton Burned by the Rebels; Total Destruction of the Village; Inhuman Treatment by the Rebels.
X..SOUTHERN ITEMS.
XI..THE SILVER CORD: By Shirley Brooks.
XII..BARCHESTER TOWERS: By Anthony Trollope.
XIII..BRECKINRIDGE AND VALLANDIGHAM IN BALTIMORE: Breckinridge Not Permitted to Speak.
XIV..FROM EUROPE.
XV..LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH.
XVI..POLITICAL.
XVII..PERSONAL.
XVIII..CITY NEWS.
XIX..MISCELLANEOUS.
XX..MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXI..COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and Cattle Markets, specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

TERMS—One Copy for one year, $3. Two Copies, one year, $5. Five Copies, one year, $11 25. Ten Copies, to one address, $20.

For a Club of Twenty, we send an Extra Copy.

For a Club of Forty, we send The Daily Tribune gratis.

CARD—"THE GOLDEN CHAIN."—We have now a supply of this Mr. BRADBURY'S last but most popular SUNDAY SCHOOL SINGING-BOOK, and shall be able to fill all orders for the same. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., N. Y. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st.

REVERSES NEEDED.—A Discourse delivered on the Sunday after the disaster of Bull Run, in the North Church, Hartford. By the Rev. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D. Price 12 cents. Sent by mail post-paid. L. E. HUNT, Hartford, Connecticut.

Wants.

A LADY, of some years experience, desires a SITUATION, either in a School or family, as TEACHER of Music and French; also, Latin, if desired; or would be willing to assist in other branches. Address Post-Office, Box 359, S[illegible]field, Mass.

[illegible]

Chances for Business Men.

[illegible]

To Whom it may Concern.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager is highly gratified in being enabled to announce to his patrons the engagement of the most

WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY

ever offered to the people of New-York, a

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,

the only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshiped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country, except as a special favor. These animals are described in history as the

MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL

of all the animal creation. They have never been seen out of Egypt, except at the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS IN LONDON and the GARDEN OF PLANTS IN PARIS, and the one now offered to the CITIZENS OF THIS METROPOLIS, and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, and is accompanied by SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER, who exhibits the care and attachment of a doting parent for his pet charge.

WHAT IS IT? OR, MAN MONKEY.
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
PURE WHITE NEGROES OR MOORS.
SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.

The Lecture Room Entertainments embrace PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLETTA and FARCE.

By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent. Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST, MRS. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The Talented Young Violinist, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN. FAREWELL WEEK OF MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. They depart for England on the 28th inst. TO-NIGHT, PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY. Or, THE IRISHMAN IN NAPLES.

Paudeen.......................................Mr. FLORENCE.

After which, PEGGY GREEN.

Peggy Green..............(first time)..........Mrs. FLORENCE.

In which character she will sing "Jenny's Coming O'er the Green," and a German song, "Federn am Hut."

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st. Coolest House in the City. Open nightly. GEORGE CHRISTY and SIXTEEN FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

INSTITUTE OF ART, No. 625 Broadway. DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Works of American Artists, Sculpture, &c. Open Day and Evening. Admission 25c. JAS. W. WARD, Sec'y.

Instruction.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." Established 1855.—A reliable Educational AGENCY for Teachers and Schools. Persons interested in engaging teachers may obtain, without charge, explicit information of competent candidates. Principals desiring to rent or purchase academies, Boarding or Day Schools are invited to call. G. S. WOODMAN & Co., No. 596 Broadway.

CLASSICAL and MILITARY SCHOOL at Englewood, Perth Amboy, N. J.—This School will be opened the coming Autumn, under a new organization, for the reception of pupils. It is intended that military exercises and discipline shall be combined with the usual studies of a first-[illegible]

[illegible]

Board and Rooms.

[illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

[illegible]

Professional Notices.

[illegible]

Sales by Auction.

[illegible]

To Let.

[illegible]

Insurance Companies.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

AT R. H. MACY'S, 6TH AVENUE and 14TH-ST., Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in LACE GOODS, Lace Mantillas, &c. Auction lots in EMBROIDERIES. Auction lots in RIBBONS. Auction lots in Hosiery. Auction lots in Linens and White Goods. Auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs, best styles French Flowers. Job lots in Yankee Notions, Ladies' Under Clothing, Corsets, &c.

MME. DEMOREST'S SKIRTS.—No Skirts equal to Mme. DEMOREST'S new-shaped Prize-Medal SKIRTS; will not slip on the springs and cannot get out of order. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 233 and 320 Canal-st., No. 37 East 14th-st., No. 244 Grand-st., No. 119 6th-av., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Remember, cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best. Great Reduction in Prices.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Send for Price List and directions for self measurement.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER OF HOWARD AND MERCER-STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861.

ARMY SUPPLIES. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office, until 12 o'clock m. on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at which time they will be publicly opened, for TEN THOUSAND SMALL TENTS, like the French "tente abri," a sample of which may be seen in this office.

The work required in the fabrication of these Tents will admit of the employment of women. Employers of that class of operatives are invited to bid accordingly.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names will be given with the bid.

The privilege is reserved by the United States to reject all bids [illegible]

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS. [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

Houses and Farms Wanted.

[illegible]

Musical Instruments.

[illegible]

House Furnishing Goods.

[illegible]

Boots, Shoes, &c.

$3 DOUBLE-SOLE SHOES; [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Steamboats and Railroads.

DAY BOATS for ALBANY and TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. [illegible] o'clock a. m., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock a. m., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on above boats at greatly reduced prices.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—The Steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave [illegible] daily at 3 p. m., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; Deck, $1.

BOSTON DAILY via GROTON.—The Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK, from Pier No. 18, at 5 p. m. W. M. EDWARDS, Agent, office 115 West-st.

MERCHANTS' LINE for ALBANY, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SUNDAY, at 6 p. m., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare, 50 cents. The large fast steamer, NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with New-York Central Railroad.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer Metamora leaves Pier foot of [illegible] st., every Sunday Morning at 7:30 a. m., making usual landings.

STEAMER METAMORA.—For Amos-st., [illegible] and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, [illegible] Sing-Sing, and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. [illegible] at 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., omitting 9 a. m. trip on FRIDAYS and Sing-Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMBOAT THOS. POWELL, Capt. Anderson, leaves foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, [illegible]

NORTHERN RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 a. m. and [illegible] p. m.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:15 p. m.; for Suffern at 4:25 p. m. [illegible]

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, connecting with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and elegant STEAMBOAT ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., E. R., DAILY, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, [illegible] on the arrival of the Railroad Trains. [illegible]

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—Fare Six Cents. Boats leave every hour, from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., from foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery.

TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND NEWPORT by SHORE LINE.— [illegible]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—For ALBANY, TROY, [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— [illegible]

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY R. R. [illegible]

1861 THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861 [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.— [illegible]

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.— [illegible]

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and TROY [illegible]

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. [illegible]

NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.— [illegible]

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.— [illegible]

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION.— [illegible]

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible]

A. T. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS.—Wedding CARDS, [illegible]

Medical.

From The Troy Daily Times.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser to The German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye whose name had all along been associated in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice, and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen. Nor does she prescribe a nostrum for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most efficient benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Star" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a Physician Savior to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of pain watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful, and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind-Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, Go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

AYER'S AGUE CURE—For the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

A wide-spread acquaintance with the diseases of the American people has long shown us the crying want of a safe and sure remedy for Fever and Ague. The well-being of whole communities calls aloud for protection and relief from the distressing disorders which originate in the visceral derangements of bilious countries. Numerous remedies of more or less power to cure have already been found, but unfortunately they are either of feeble efficiency, or, like quinine and arsenic, are injurious in their effects upon the constitution when taken in sufficient quantities to eradicate the disease. Quinine, although the great staple which is relied on for this class of complaints, sometimes produces disastrous effects, and is always, in large quantities, injurious to the constitutional health. Other powerful alteratives—such as arsenic, aloe, copper, bismuth, and iron—are used, and form the basis of many secret remedies. But this is wrong; for even if they cure, they are too liable to inflict permanent injury upon the patient. As a general thing they only palliate the disease, and do little toward its radical cure. When quinine is taken, it should be prudently used in moderate doses. Among the symptoms of disturbance from its inordinate use, are, Diarrhea, Headache, and Congestion of the Brain, Vertigo or Dizziness, Noise in the Ears, Dullness of the Senses, Blindness, Deafness, Delirium and Lethargic Sleep. It also induces Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, and other serious affections. Therefore, when either of the above remedies is employed, it should be with prudence and great caution. If nothing safer could be had, it would of course be better to use them than leave to run its course so destructive and dangerous a disease as Intermittent Fever. But we think we offer to the people a remedy which, while it contains neither quinine nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, still invariably cures Fever and Ague, and its kindred complaints.

This disorder is caused by the absorption through the lungs into the blood of the miasmatic poison which exhales from decaying vegetation. Lurking in the system, it produces not only Fever and Ague, but also a variety of diseases, all of which assume the remittent type, or have periodical paroxysms of activity. Among them are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Periodical Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Pain in the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Dysentery, Colic, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Painful Affections of the Stomach, Congestion of the Stomach, Liver, Spleen, and even of the Lungs. Nothing has ever been found which reaches this complaint, and cures it with such rapidity, certainty and safety, as this remedy. It is not only safer than quinine, but a great deal more effectual. Dealers and physicians are willing as constantly that our Ague Cure *never fails*.

Read the statement of those who have tried it and know. Wm. F. Scott, esq., merchant, Alexandria, Madison County, Ga., writes:

"I was myself cured by your remedy of an inveterate attack of Fever and Ague, which the medicines usually employed did not remove; my daughter was also seriously afflicted with the same disease. Both of us were immediately cured by your Ague Cure. I am selling it extensively to my customers, and in no case has it failed to my knowledge. I am perfectly sincere in the belief that it is by far the best Ague remedy yet known in this section."

Stanley Mansfield, esq., one of the eminent citizens of Lowell, Mass., states, March 9, 1861: [illegible]

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and by all respectable apothecaries and dealers in medicines everywhere.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterward consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of thirty cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

ONE to THREE BOXES of WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

VOLUNTEERS and TRAVELERS—Do not leave home without it. Policemen carry it with them. No family, workshop, railroad, or steamboat, should for a moment be without the "STERLING CAMPHORATED GINGER." It is an unfailing remedy. It gives instant relief, and speedily cures Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Cholera in their worst forms. For Nausea, Sea-Sickness, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Flatulency, it has no equal. One dose may save much suffering, or life itself. Sold at retail by all druggists and dealers in medicine at 25 cents a bottle. New-York Wholesale Agencies—No. 183 Broadway, above Courtlandt-st., and D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway. Each bottle bears my signature. THOMAS P. MARSHALL, Proprietor of Sterling's Cure-All Salve and Popular Medicines, Trenton, N. J.

Financial.

"TRINITY BUILDING," No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug 7, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 12, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT has THIS DAY been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. Also, INTEREST of SIX (6) PER CENT per annum on the outstanding Scrip, payable upon presentation of the certificates. By order of the Board.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of seven (7) per cent has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO., Cleveland, O., July 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE and ASHTABULA RAILROAD will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer-Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d until the 14th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, August 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of SIX PER CENT has This Day been declared payable to the Stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES of ALL DENOMINATIONS, for investment or payment of duties, bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

CORPORATION LOAN of $500,000 in AID of the FAMILIES of VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS from the CITY of NEW-YORK ENGAGED in DEFENDING the INTEGRITY of the NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upward, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the first day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. ROBERT T. HAWS, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Aug 6, 1861.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on Saturday, August 17, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail September 14.

FOR CALIFORNIA via PANAMA.—A first-class steamer will leave New-York on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; except when these dates fall on SUNDAY, when the day of departure will be the MONDAY following. For freight or passage, apply at the only office, No. 5 Bowling-green.

D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. [illegible]. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon	leaves New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 14
EUROPA, Anderson	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 21
PERSIA, Judkins	leaves New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 28
CANADA, Moodie	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 4
ASIA, Lott	leaves New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 11
ARABIA, Stone	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 18
AFRICA, [illegible]	leaves New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 25

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland).—The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

[illegible] .... Saturday, Aug. 17.
[illegible] .... Saturday, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... Saturday, Aug. 31.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN	$75	STEERAGE	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, [illegible]; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE of LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHENIX, UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st., New-York; TAPSCOTT, SMITH & Co., Liverpool.

Excursions.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—FARE SIX CENTS, by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st. [illegible]

Legal Notices.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.—ELIZABETH SLATER against HENRY SLATER.—Summons for relief. [illegible]

PETER T. CUTLER, Plaintiff's Attorney. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—In the matter of the Petition of the Corporation of THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH in the City of New-York [illegible]

[illegible] No. 150 Broadway, New-York City.

New-York Daily Tribune.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 13.

6,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coupon	87½	75 Pacific M. St. Co.	76
6,000 do.	88	100 do. s10	76½
2,000 U. S. 6s '67	86½	200 Chic. & R. I. R.R.	40½
1,000 do.	87	50 do.	40½
5,000 U. S. 5s '71, Regis'd	80	50 Chic., B. & Q. R.R.	51
2,000 U. S. 5s '65	[illegible]	25 do.	51½
3,000 Treas. 6 Pct Notes	101	215 N. Y. Cen. R. R., ex div. opg.	74½
10,000 Treas 6 ⅞ ct Two Yr.	96	150 do. pbc.	74½
4,000 do.	96½	25 do. s30	73¾
1,500 Ohio State 6s '86	[illegible]	600 Erie R. R.	26
2,000 Michigan 6s	80	17 Erie R. R. Pref.	45
10,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	45½	7 Mich. So. & N. I. G'td Stock b60	29
12,000 do.	45¾		
5,000 Virginia State 6s s30	53	43 do. b60	29½
1,000 do.	54	9 Panama R. R.	104
6,000 Mo. State 6s	44½	50 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip s10	64½
5,000 do. s10	44	110 do.	64½
74,000 do.	44½	100 Galena & Chic.	63
2,000 Mo. 6s issued to H. & St. J. R.R.	45½	50 do. s3	63½
1,000 Cal. State 7s	78½	50 do.	63
10,000 Brook. City W. loan	100	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30
2,000 Hudson R. R.R.	102½	600 do. b60	30
2,000 Lake E. & W. 2d M. bs	29	100 do.	29½
10 Continental Bank	70		

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 U. S. 5's, 1874 coup.	80	50 N. Y. Ct. RR. ex d. pbc.	74½
10,000 N. Carolina State 6s	66½	200 do. opg.	74½
3,000 Michigan 6s	80	100 Erie RR.	26¼
1,000 Louisiana State 6s	64	50 Erie RR. Pref.	45
5,000 California State 7s	76½	10 Hudson River RR.	34
10,000 Missouri State 6s	44½	50 do.	34½
1,000 Mo 6s iss. to H. & S. J. R.	44	50 Harlem RR.	10½
15,000 N. Y. State 6s, 1864	101	100 do.	10¾
2,000 Erie 4th Mtg Bonds	72	100 Ill. Cent. RR. scrip	64½
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bonds	74	50 do. s10	64½
70 Pacific Mail Stmp. Co.	76½	50 Gal. & Chic. RR.	63
25 do. s30	75½	500 Clev. & Tol. RR.	29½
50 do.	76½	200 do. b15	29½
50 Chic., Bur. & Quin. RR.	58		

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Stock dealings of the day have been quite limited, and the dullness which marked the early portion of last week again prevails. The Commission houses are doing very little, excepting in State Bonds and Government securities, and the street parties who got up the flurry of last Friday appear to have intermitted their exertions to inaugurate a bull movement, finding that the public do not come to their aid. The purchases to-day have been mainly to cover short contracts, and in two or three descriptions there appears to be an attempt to make cash stock scarce, by holding certificates out of the market. The delays which have attended Mr. Chase's efforts to negotiate on the part of the Government have some influence upon the Stock Exchange, and tend to cause hesitation upon the part of speculators. There was also in some quarters an unfavorable view taken of the foreign news. The paragraph in regard to conferences between the English and French Governments upon American affairs was interpreted to indicate mischief in the future. Between the Boards the market was very dull, and at the Second Board the transactions were light in extent, and irregular in quotations, but with no changes of importance. The closing business in shares shows but very slight changes from the closing prices of yesterday. The demand for cash stock kept one or two descriptions steady, but the general market has had a downward tendency during the day. The closing quotations were: United States 5s 1874, 80@80½; Tennessee 6s, 45½@45¾; Virginia 6s, 51@54½; North Carolina 6s, 66½@66¾; Missouri State 6s, 44@44½; Canton Company, 9¾@10; Cumberland Coal Company, 4½; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 76¾@77; New-York Central Railroad, 74½@74¾; Erie Railroad, 26⅛@26¼; Hudson River Railroad, 33¾@34½; Harlem Railroad, 10@10½; Harlem Railroad, Preferred, 25¾@26; Reading Railroad, 36¼@36½; Michigan Central Railroad, 42½@42¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 13¾@14; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 29@29½; Panama Railroad, 103@104; Illinois Central Railroad, 63¾@64½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 63½@64¼; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 29¾@29¾; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 40@40½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 57¾@58; Illinois Central 89¾@90.

[illegible] business, bankers sterling selling at 107 and in one case at 106¾; but toward the close there was more firmness, and bankers asked 107¼@107½ with sales at 107¼. The supply of commercial signatures is light, and good names went at 105½@107. Francs are better, and quoted at 5.30@5.2½.

Freights—To Liverpool, 45,000 bush. Corn in bulk and bags at 8¼d.@8¾d.; 18,000 bush Wheat, at 9d. in ships' bags; 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d; 100 pkgs. Lard, and 40 hhds. Tallow, at 25s. To London, 18,000 bush. Wheat at 9d @9½d in bulk and bags, and 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. To Bristol, 2,500 bush. Wheat in ships' bags at 9¼d. To Havre, 12,000 bush. Wheat at 18c. in shippers' bags. There is little doing in Charters, and we have only to report a Prussian vessel with Corn to Cork, and a market at 11½d. in ships' bags.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $23,622 66—for Customs, $[illegible],100; and for Payments, $105,185 33; Balance, $5,323,639 45.

The first week of August on the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad gives—

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$[illegible]	$11,[illegible]
Freight	15,103 72	14,4[illegible] 09
Sundries	915 33	915 83
Total	$20,405 73	$27,239 84
Decrease in 1861	6,834 09	
Total this month to date	20,405 75	27,233 84
Total since 1st January	5[illegible],261 67	520,871 84

The Rock Island earnings for the first week were .... $19,829; 1860 .... 31,922; Decrease .... $12,[illegible]93

Last season the new wheat crop was moving to market as fast as possible, at 20c. ℔ bushel higher than at present.

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending Aug. 8 are:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$15,1[illegible] 22	$16,[illegible] 42	Inc... $2,[illegible] 20
Passengers	6,344 77	5,903 05	Dec... 441 72
Mails, &c.	1,250 00	1,100 00	Dec... 150 00
Total	$22,743 99	$25,133 47	Inc... $2,389 48

The traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada during the week ending July 27, was as follows:

Passengers	$31,645 47
Merchandise and live stock	3[illegible],[illegible] 07
Parcels, mails, and sundries	3,[illegible]17 24
Total	$7[illegible],[illegible] 78
Week ending July 28, last year	54,471 98
Increase	$15,[illegible] 79
Total traffic from July 1, 1861, to date	241,[illegible] 95
Total traffic same period previous year	212,3[illegible] 63
Increase	$3[illegible],[illegible] 32

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the last seven months compare with the corresponding periods of 1860 as follows:

	1861.	1860.
January	$5[illegible],164 35	$[illegible],[illegible] 78
February	44,026 96	32,301 23
March	43,636 02	3[illegible],[illegible] 04
April	49,102 19	45,810 53
May	112,263 44	59,[illegible] 39
June	141,771 03	48,7[illegible] 89
July	107,3[illegible] 96	37,429 36
Total	$5[illegible]6,3[illegible] 55	$30[illegible],441 67
Increase	255,944 [illegible]	

The California steamer brings an addition of $941,000 to our stock of Gold.

The Bank Committee held a long session to-day at the Bank of Commerce, and it is understood perfected a plan, to be reported to the general bank meeting to-morrow, which it is believed will give Mr. Chase all the financial sinews he needs until the next meeting of Congress. The plan, as far as we can learn, is much the same as we have indicated, embracing the taking of 50 millions of Government securities by the banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with such others as can be induced to join, with the privilege of taking 80 millions more in October and December. The banks will thus become the distributors of Government securities, with the control of the whole issue for the present year, while the taking of so large an amount by the banks will inspire the public with confidence, and draw the attention of all classes of investors to them. As the amount to be furnished by the Banks is sufficient for the present wants of the Secretary, it is understood he will not have recourse to his right to issue demand notes. A majority of our bank officers are opposed to the policy of this issue if it can possibly be avoided. The best feeling prevailed at the meeting to-day, and a resolution was adopted unanimously that it is imperatively necessary that the Government should be sustained. The scheme to be reported to-morrow was also adopted unanimously. At this meeting a delegation from Philadelphia, Messrs. Moore and Robbins, will be present, and also one from Boston, consisting of Messrs. Franklin Haven, Wm. Gray, and Amory Davis. Mr. Secretary Chase will go home to-morrow, after the result of the meeting is known.

The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ℔ cent, payable on the 20th inst., to stockholders in this city by H. A. Oakley, esq., transfer agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid only at the treasurer's office, Oswego.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day there was no quorum, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday.

We annex a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1, 1861:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,[illegible],468	$1,[illegible]	$1,587,9[illegible]
Previously reported	38,676,989	52,932,357	78,431,469
Since Jan. 1	$40,451,457	$54,[illegible],015	$80,019,454

We give on the eighth page the detail of the exports for the week, to show the destination and great variety which go to make up the aggregate. For the first time in many months the exports, although large, are smaller than for the same week last year.

The telegraph from Washington states that the past creditors of the Government will not be required to take Treasury notes for their claims; but if they demand gold a brief delay may have to be submitted to. The department advises the public creditors against the undue sacrifice of Treasury notes.

Mr. Ed. Bill's circular gives the annexed statistics of the exports of breadstuffs:

EXPORT *of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1860.*

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. C. Meal.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	Aug. 9, 1861	1,700,720	2,941	19,77[illegible],442	6,922,971
New-Orleans	June 14, 1861	178,427	934	9[illegible],767	1,464,267
Philadelphia	Aug. 1, 1861	175,819	....	1,526,104	6[illegible],628
Baltimore	Aug. 1, 1861	121,031	43	917,346	653,200
Boston	Aug. 3, 1861	117,[illegible]	106	13,032	14,100
Other ports	July 26, 1861	157,331	....	2,331,073	15,451
Total		2,457,084	4,069	24,662,763	9,964,717
To about same period	1860	616,692	938	3,670,[illegible]	3,143,0[illegible]
To about same period	1859	[illegible],743	53	42[illegible],649	342,013
To about same period	1858	1,322,243	143	6,3[illegible],017	3,317,761

From		Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
To the Continent:					
New-York	to July 30, 1861	70,742	2,453,324	41,173	267,357
Other ports	to latest dates	7,790	9,073	3,012	......

The Export Clearances from this Port for the fortnight ending on the 9th inst., consisted of

To Liverpool—24,486 bbls. Flour; 397,635 bush. Wheat; 30[illegible],014 bush. Corn; 126 bbls. Corn Meal; 197 bbls. Oat Meal; 3,416 bush Peas.

To London.—37,230 bbls. Flour; 146,779 bush. Wheat; 956 bush Peas.

To Glasgow—3,597 bbls. Flour; 36,390 bush. Wheat; 403 bbls. Oat Meal.

To Galway—9,723 bush. Wheat.

To Bristol—20,100 bush. Wheat.

To Gloucester—45,125 bush. Wheat.

To Cork (for orders)—219,689 bush. Wheat; 122,183 bush. Corn.

To Dublin—32,359 bush. Wheat.

To Belfast—3,171 bbls. Flour; 8,260 bush. Wheat.

To Newry (Ireland)—12,936 bush. Wheat.

To Cardiff (Wales)—10,2[illegible] bush. Wheat.

To Havre—6,533 bbls. Flour; 169,526 bush. Wheat.

To Antwerp—2,300 bbls. Flour; 6,662 bush. Wheat; 4,660 bush. Rye.

To Bremen—25,950 bush. Rye.

To Rotterdam—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

To Hamburg—1,9[illegible] bbls. Flour; 683 bush. Wheat.

To Gothenburg—5[illegible] bbls. Flour.

To Amsterdam—500 bbls. Flour; 7,026 bush. Rye.

To Rochelle—3[illegible] bbls. Flour.

To Gibraltar—538 bbls. Flour.

To Mexico—24[illegible] bbls. Flour.

To Chili—[illegible] bbls. Corn Meal.

To British Guiana—1,100 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bush. Corn.

To British Honduras—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

To Brazil—1,993 bbls. Flour; 400 bush. Corn.

To Venezuela—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

To New-Granada—246 bbls. Flour.

To Cisplatine Republic—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

To British East Indies—750 bbls. Flour.

To Hayti—2,152 bbls. Flour.

To Porto Rico—100 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Corn Meal, 20 pun's Corn Meal.

To British West Indies—7,718 bbls. Flour, 1,686 bush. Corn, 1,720 bbls. Corn Meal, 640 bush. Peas.

To French West Indies—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 900 bush. Corn, 210 bbls. Corn Meal.

To Dutch West Indies—3,224 bbls. Flour, 275 bbls. Rye Flour, 236 bush. Corn, 333 bbls. Corn Meal.

To Danish West Indies—1,200 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Rye Flour.

To British Provinces—35,407 bbls. Flour, 70 bbls. Rye Flour, 13,[illegible] bush. Corn, 1,[illegible] bbls. Corn Meal.

From Boston—To London 3,8[illegible] bbls. Flour; to Africa, 250 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Corn Meal; to Pernambuco, 1,[illegible] bbls. [illegible]; to Cuba, 600 bush. Corn; to Hayti, 1,020 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bbls. Corn Meal.

From Baltimore—To Rotterdam, 2,000 bush. Wheat; to Montevideo, 1,850 bbls. Flour; to Matanzas, 200 bbls. Flour; to Pernambuco, 910 bbls. Flour; to Nova Scotia, 184 bbls. Flour, 500 bush. Wheat, 3,126 bush. Corn; to Porto Rico, 250 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Rye Flour; to Rio Janeiro, 5,012 bbls. Flour; to Demerara, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 600 bush. Corn, 350 bbls. Corn Meal.

From Philadelphia—To England, 1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 43,071 bush. Wheat; to South America, 6,8[illegible] bbls. Flour, 500 bush. Corn; to British West-Indies, 3,205 bbls. Flour; 2,[illegible] bush. Corn, 958 bbls. Corn Meal; to Spanish West-Indies, 999 bbls. Flour, 800 bush. Corn.

From San Francisco—To Liverpool, 5,0[illegible] half-sacks Flour, 4,[illegible] quarter-sacks Flour, 25,356 sacks Wheat; to China, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 2,7[illegible] quarter-sacks Flour.

The rebellion has a marked effect upon the business of life insurance, and many parties who are unable to meet their payments are selling their policies to the Companies. Southern policy holders have withdrawn largely, and the leading Company of New-York, it is said, has already canceled full one-third of its risks in the Southern States.

The difficulty with Canada currency at the West grows out of the arbitrary bank value in the British Provinces of the gold sovereign. This is now rated, we believe, at $4 86⅔; whereas the market value in New-York is about $4 82.

A meeting of bank presidents and other gentlemen of Boston was held on Monday, to consult in regard to the financial measures proposed by Secretary Chase, under the authority of Congress. The tone of the meeting was patriotic. The Hon. Wm. Gray and Messrs. Franklin Haven and J. Amory Davis were appointed a committee to meet the committees of the New-York and Philadelphia banks. The meeting adopted the following instructions:

"That the Committee be authorized to say to the gentlemen, Committees from New-York and Philadelphia banks, to meet to-morrow in New-York, that, in the judgment of the gentlemen here assembled, the banks and bankers of Boston, and of the State of Massachusetts, and its people, are prepared, ready, and willing, and determined to do all in their power, in view of their duty to themselves, their trusts, and their country, to aid it in suppressing the present rebellion by furnishing men and money to the utmost extent of their ability, now, henceforth, and forever."

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	
Capital Stock	$11,810,000	$11,811,000	
Loans	24,211,[illegible]	24,064,0[illegible]	Dec. $147,[illegible]
Specie	6,7[illegible],[illegible]	6,7[illegible],140	Inc. 12,819
Due from other Banks	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1,1[illegible],[illegible]	Dec. 2[illegible],1[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 11th says:

"Business in the Money market is quiet, and we have only to report former quotations. Exchange yesterday was weak at [illegible] ℔ cent premium, buying at 5 to 5½. [illegible]"

At Chicago on the [illegible] Exchange was plenty. On the Board of Trade it sold readily at par to ⅛ per cent premium, [illegible]

The San Francisco Shipping List, by the Champion, gives the following, in relation to the Money market:

From Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s Mercantile Prices Current, July 19.

We observe no unusual activity in financial circles. The demand for money since last steamer day has been moderate, [illegible] Gold Bars, on the departure of the last steamer, dropped from 830 [illegible]

We have the same activities to note in the rate of insurance, [illegible] noting a further abatement on treasure. Shipments by to-morrow's steamer may be covered either at the Lloyd's or at the California Mutual, at 2¼ ℔ cent for all risks, or at 1½ ℔ cent for marine risks only.

The decline of insurance, as was to be expected, has not been without influence upon the rates for Eastern Exchange, which, though still nominally at 5 ℔ cent premium for sight bills, are decidedly drooping, and we think cannot long be maintained. The placing of large sums at 4½ ℔ cent before steamer day is over, is not unlikely to occur.

The operations of the United States Branch Mint in this city, for the fortnight ending July 19, were as follows: Deposits of bullion, weight after melting, 75,551 53 ounces; Coinage, double eagles, $160,000.

The imports of treasure from the 1st inst. to date have been:

July 1, per Panama, from Mexico	$109,148 78
July 4, per Orizaba, from Mexico	40,[illegible] 63
July 11, per Fanny Major, from Mexico	16,[illegible] 00
July 14, per Golden Age, from Mexico	2,421 00
July 14, per Golden Age, from Panama	[illegible] 00
Total since July 1	$219,804 23

The exports of Treasure for the same period were:

July 1—Per St. Louis—		
To New-York	$[illegible],[illegible] 00	
To England	100,[illegible] 84	
To Panama	5,000 00	—$1,0[illegible],[illegible] 84
July 2—Per Challenge, to Hong Kong		28,471 00
July 9—Per White Swallow, to Hong Kong		335,10[illegible] 78
July 11—Per Uncle Sam—		
To New-York	$1,116,1[illegible] 08	
To England	119,[illegible] 00	
To Panama	7,841 25	— 1,2[illegible],[illegible] 33
July 16—Per Don Quixotte, to Hong Kong		1[illegible],4[illegible] 00
Total since July 1		$2,[illegible],[illegible] 33
Previously this year		18,[illegible],7[illegible] 23
Total since January 1		$21,[illegible],[illegible] 54
Corresponding period of last year		23,101,2[illegible] 18
Falling off this year		$1,[illegible],[illegible] 64

Markets—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Tribune.

TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1861.

ASHES—The market is steady for both kinds; sales of Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 37½.

STOCK OF ASHES, AUGUST 13, 1861.

	Pots bbls.	Pearls bbls.
First sort	[illegible]4	39
Second sort	24	48
Third sort	10	43
Condemned	13	2
Total	[illegible]	130
Total Pots and Pearls		4[illegible]1

BEESWAX—The market for Yellow is quiet at [illegible].

COTTON is in moderate demand, and the market is firmer; sales of [illegible] bales at 18@18½c. for Middling Uplands.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, owing to the storm; sales of 200 bags Rio at 1[illegible]@15c.

COPPER—The market is dull; last sales of Lake Superior at 17½c. and Minnesota at [illegible].

CANDLES—There is little doing in Adamantine, and prices are unchanged. Sperm are inactive and nominal at [illegible] for Plain and Patent.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western Canal Flour is light, owing to the storm, and with moderate receipts prices favor the seller at the close; the medium and better grades are firmly held, but are quiet; sales of 5,600 bbls. at $4 [illegible] for Superfine State and Western; $4 [illegible] for Extra State; $4 [illegible] for Fancy do.; $4 [illegible] for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 10 for shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 [illegible]@$6 25 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is very firm; the supply is moderate of shipping brands; sales of 310 bbls. at $4 [illegible]@$7 50 for Extras. Southern Flour is without change and is in fair request, especially new, in part for the Government; the receipts are limited; sales of [illegible] bbls. at $5 [illegible]@$5 75 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 [illegible]@$8 50 for Extras. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 [illegible]@$3 [illegible]. Corn Meal is inactive but firm at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey and $3 [illegible] for Brandywine.

FRUIT—Prices continue to tend upward. The sales include 3,000 boxes French Lemons at $7; 4[illegible] do. Raisins at $1 [illegible]@$1 75 for Bunch, and $2 45@$2 50 for Layers; 50 bags Brazil Nuts at 5c. net, cash; 35 bbls. Pecannuts at 9½c., less 3 ℔ cent, and 50 do. Currants at 6½c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is poorly supplied; prices are nominal; the stock of prime in store is extremely limited; this is wanted to complete cargoes, and ordinary qualities command still higher rates; the sales are 6,000 bush. inferior Chicago Spring at 85c.; 24,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at 90c.@$1 07; 5,000 bush. Racine Spring at $1 0[illegible]; 6,000 bush. White Ohio at $1 26, and 5,000 bush. White Kentucky at $1 [illegible]@$1 35. Oats are inactive at 25@[illegible]c. for Canadian and [illegible]c. for Western and State. Rye is quiet at 47@[illegible]c. for Western, and [illegible]c. for State. Corn is very firmly held; the supply is limited of prime shipping mixed; this is wanted; sales of 41,000 bush. at 40@41c. for heated; 42@46c. for Eastern mixed; 48@48½c. for shipping do., and 50c. for Western Yellow.

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—There has been no business transacted in either description and prices are nominally unchanged.

HEMP—The market is extremely quiet. We quote Manilla nominally at 4½c. [illegible]

HOPS—The market [illegible]

IRON—The market [illegible]

LIME—The market [illegible]

LATH—[illegible]

LEAD—Holders [illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

OIL CAKE—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—Is quiet [illegible]

SEEDS—The market [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEA—The demand [illegible]

TIN—The market [illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WHALEBONE—[illegible]

WHISKY—The market [illegible] at 16½c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

(Reported for The New-York Tribune.) [illegible] Aug. 12, 1861.

BEEVES—[illegible]

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

to New-York, (which is also the same here, as the freight this week is not ... per head) ... [illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply is fair and the demand somewhat improved, the general selling price being ... per lb live weight. 100 good Canada sheep sold for $3.55 per 100 lbs., the average ... lbs. 100 strictly extra lambs brought ... per lb. ... this last transaction is the top of the market.

HOGS.—There are scarcely any on the market:—barely enough to satisfy the demands of our city butchers for immediate use. There is no inquiry for packing, and we quote, nominally, prime corn-fed at 3½ a 4c. per lb.

MILCH COWS are in light request at unchanged prices. P. Burns has a small drove of good blooded cows, which he holds at $40 per head, and for which he has refused $35.

THE LATEST LONDON TRAGEDY.

On Friday, July 12, William Murray, an English gentleman of fortune and position, formerly a major in the Tenth Hussars, but now in civil life, had occasion to pass from London Bridge to Hungerford on one of the Thames ferry-boats. He landed at about noon, in the very heart and center of the town. While passing by Hungerford Market, on his way to the Strand, he was accosted by a man whom he had never before seen, and who began a conversation in reference to the Grosvenor Hotel Company, in which Major Murray is interested as a large shareholder. The stranger introduced himself as Mr. Grey, and offered some proposition for investing money in the Company. In order to arrive at an exact understanding, Major Murray consented to accompany him to his office, at No. 16 Northumberland street, near which they then found themselves.

Although Northumberland street is an off-shoot of one of the busiest thoroughfares in the world, it has nevertheless preserved its character as one of those secluded haunts of faded and foggy respectability which the Genius of London Dullness shelters from the rude contaminations around it. Maj. Murray had therefore no hesitation in yielding to the solicitations of the stranger, although he at once explained that he was not authorized to act in the business matter in question. He good naturedly offered, however, to give the fullest information that was desired. This was all that was asked. The moment he entered the office, at No. 16, Maj. Murray was struck by the singular disorder around him. "He thought it was the most extraordinary place he had ever seen; torn papers, bottles, and pictures lying about—a most disreputable looking place." A few words settled the points in regard to which his questioner seemed concerned, after which the Major asked him for his card of address. "Immediately," was the answer; and the stranger began to fumble among his papers, the Major giving, meanwhile, no special heed to his movements. Presently, he felt a touch of something cold at the back of his neck, and, simultaneously, heard the discharge of a pistol. He fell to the ground, perfectly paralyzed, and unable to move any part of his body, although his head remained quite clear. A few minutes later, having partly recovered, and finding that his wound had not disabled him, he raised himself slowly upon one elbow, and looked cautiously about him. At the same instant a door opened, and his assailant again approached, and fired a pistol directly into his right temple. The effect of this, strangely enough, was to quicken the Major's restoration to his faculties. He felt that the flow of blood which it produced brought new life to him. But, with great self-control, he fell back upon the floor, pretending to be dead, and giving no sign of consciousness even when the assassin stooped so close that he could feel the breath hot upon his face. After another pause he heard retiring footsteps, and then resolved, with the strength that remained in him, to try a chance for his life. "I knew," he says in his testimony, "that if I could get on to my feet, I should be able to make a fight for it." He looked about him, saw that his assailant was at some distance, grasped a pair of tongs which lay near by, as his only available weapon, and stood erect.

Then commenced a desperate and savage struggle, the like of which the quiet chambers of Northumberland street had never before witnessed. As soon as Maj. Murray moved, the assassin turned and faced him. They were upon one another in a flash. The first blow launched by the Major missed its aim, but the second threw his antagonist down upon the ground. They struggled awhile for the tongs, and, being both powerful men the mastery for awhile was doubtful. At last the Major found an empty bottle upon the floor, which he dashed full in the face of his adversary, "making him quiver all over." But the contest continued, until, after a long struggle, the Major wrenched away the tongs, with which he repeatedly beat the head, neck, and wrists of his opponent, leaving him at last, as he thought, after breaking the instrument to pieces upon him, "sufficiently disabled." While this was going on, the stranger man cried out first, "That won't do, Master William," and afterward, when the blows rained most fiercely upon him, "Come, come, give me fair play."

He had crept under a table, at the close of the struggle, where the Major left him outstretched, and started to make his way from the house. All the doors he tried were locked. As he turned back to seek another means of egress, he was astonished by again meeting his assailant face to face, walking toward him. A last blow sent him to the floor insensible. The Major then threw open a window, leaped into the area below, clambered over a wall, and passed through an adjoining house into the street, whence he was removed by some bystanders to a hospital. His wounds were discovered to be dangerous, but probably not fatal. One ballet had been stopped by his spine, and was with great difficulty extracted. The other party to the affray, who was also taken to the hospital, died in the course of a few days, having steadily, although never very coherently, declared that Major Murray had voluntarily visited him upon business, and, in the midst of their discussion, had without any warning shot himself, and then attacked and endeavored to destroy him.

For two weeks this extraordinary event continued to excite throughout London the most various speculations. Major Murray's statement was at first refused the slightest credence, although it has since been accepted as indubitably true. It seemed incredible that two men, utter strangers to one another, should, at their first meeting, have come to such a furious and fatal conflict. At last the Coroner's inquest, in the case of Murray's assailant, lifted the veil from the mystery. The story was perfectly plain, although, perhaps, more startling than if it had been less simple in its nature and details. The evidence showed that the attempted assassin was a professional bill-discounter, whose real name was Roberts, and that he had, in the way of business, met with a Miss Moodie, a beautiful and attractive young woman who for some years had lived with Major Murray as his mistress, bearing, however, his name, as if they had been married. Roberts soon became enamored of Miss Moodie, not tenderly, but with a sort of ferocious desperation. For many months he had endeavored to persuade her to desert the Major, and place herself under his protection. To accomplish this he spared neither entreaties nor threats. Sometimes his demonstrations were brutally violent. He had thus worked upon the young woman's fears to such an extent that she dared not reveal her situation to the Major lest some tragic consequence should ensue. She was, moreover, compromised by certain money transactions with Roberts, which she had first concealed out of delicacy, and afterward from apprehension. So great was Roberts's ascendancy over her, that he had forced her into compliance with all his wishes, excepting that upon which he had most emphatically resolved. Finding that she could not be swayed upon this point, he coolly determined to remove what seemed to him the principal obstacle. The attack upon Major Murray was the result of no sudden impulse. The preparations had been carefully taken. For months Roberts had been in the habit of firing pistols about his chambers, in order to forestall suspicion when the time for executing his plans should arrive. All this, and more, was brought out at the inquest by the testimony of various persons, but principally by that of Miss Moodie herself, whose modest demeanor and evident devotion to Major Murray so wrought upon the spectators that, in spite of her equivocal position, she received repeated bursts of applause, in proof of the genuine sympathy which surrounded her. The verdict in the case was "justifiable homicide," the Jury finding "that Major Murray slew the deceased to save his own life." And thus ended, to the apparent satisfaction of all London, the most remarkable case of the London season of crime.

THE ART OF WAR.

—Mr. James Kerr, Superintendent of the London Armory Company, has patented an invention intended to prevent fouling in rifle-barrels and to facilitate the proper expansion of the bullet before entering the spiral portion of the rifle-grooves. A portion of the barrel next to the breech is grooved straight, and the twist does not commence until after the ball has fitted itself to the grooves. This is an American invention, and has been practiced for years by Mr. Hotchkiss, the inventor of Hotchkiss's rifled projectiles. Mr. Kerr has also registered a design for an ammunition pouch for the convenience of rifle-shooters. It contains special conveniences for holding cartridges, caps, cleaning implements, and apparatus for extracting a charge from the barrel.

—The Enfield rifle has a mean deviation, at 500 yards, of between two to three feet. A first-rate American rifle, such as is used by Berdan and his regiment, will at 440 yards, with telescope-sights and fired with a rest, throw all its shot into a circle eight inches in diameter. To do this, however, the barrel has to be carefully wiped out and dried after each shot, and a false or loading muzzle is used.

—The British Government has determined on an enlargement of Chatham dockyard which will cost $5,000,000. Three large basins are to be constructed, one of which will have an area of 30½ acres. The river Medway is also to be deepened to form a channel 600 feet wide and 27 feet deep at half tide, so as to enable large line-of-battle-ships to ascend the river to Chatham dockyard.

—Mr. Thomas Scott has invented a new trigger for the Enfield rifle which requires no pull, but is worked by a pinch-motion with the thumb and finger. This is intended to obviate the throwing of the piece out of range by the act of pulling the trigger.

—To shoot with a rest is to shooting without a rest, at 110 yards, as 2 to 1; at 220 yards, as 2 to 1; at 330 yards, as 16 to 9; at 440 yards, as 11 to 9; at 550 yards, as 30 to 23.

—It is said that the English Government is about to erect Turkish baths at Aldershot for the use of the camp.

—The difficulties of transportation in an enemy's country where the railroads are broken up are so many, and the importance of a rapid and available means of carrying large bodies of troops, with their artillery and supplies, is so great, as we have found even in penetrating a few miles into Virginia, that we reproduce some portions of a report upon the capabilities of Boydell's Traction Engine, made by Colonels Abbott and Cautley, of the Military College at Addiscombe, in February, 1858, to the East India Company. It is hardly necessary to state to those at all familiar with the progress of mechanics, that this application of steam to common roads has been introduced with success into many portions of England:

"The engine experimented with on Thursday, the 4th instant, is one which, when working under a pressure of 120 pounds per inch is calculated at 37 horse-power. Having been constructed for agricultural purposes and in the most economical manner, it drives only one wheel (the off wheel). At the Royal Arsenal it took in tow four bench guns, two mounted on ordinary, two on double carriages, the whole load being estimated at about 31 tuns. This load it drew at the rate of about three miles an hour on level ground, and at about 2½ miles up a steep hill, part of which was inclined 1 in 13. Its power of draft was very great, but owing to its driving only one wheel it was unmanageable with a load, as it could scarcely be turned to the right hand. The experiment in so far as regards this individual engine for general purposes of draft must be pronounced a failure. But the powers and capabilities, as exhibited on Thursday and on trials reports of which I have seen with the Select Committee, inspire me with the greatest confidence in its final success when the machinery shall be perfected to work both wheels together, or either wheel singly. An engine so constructed, and equipped with a train of carts of a particular though simple form, would be able to traverse any country where an ordinary bullock-cart could travel; and being able to move continually at the rate of 3½ or 4 miles per hour, would perform journeys of little less than 100 miles in 24 hours. An establishment of such engines and carts would enable Government to dispense with half the ordinary military force in India. Seeing that troops could then be concentrated in one-fifth of the time required by even forced marches, such self-acting railways, though immeasurably inferior in speed to fixed railways, will be more generally useful for military purposes, as they will travel in any direction, and will be safe from the designs of the foe."

Colonel Abbott concludes by recommending the purchase of of an engine with a train of carriages to carry 120 men, at a cost of $3,400. If successful, he says it will greatly aid in the economical tenure of our eastern empire. Colonel Sir Proby T. Cautley, K.C.B., in forwarding this letter, states that he attended the Select Committee and also the trial described by Col. Abbott, and he declares:

"That, with a perfect engine, the endless railway apparatus would at the present time be most useful in India for carriage of troops, where there are neither railroads nor steamers in sufficient abundance available. It would be useful attached to arsenals and yards where carriage of heavy material is required, and where speed is no object. It would be most useful in dragging weights over sandy and shingly beds of rivers, and where guns or heavy weights have to be dragged out of or through heavy ground. As an adjunct, in fact, I look upon the Traction Engine and endless railway as possessing high qualifications."

FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Steamship Champion—California Mails, and $941,081 in Gold.

The U. S. Mail steamship Champion, Capt. Seabury, from Aspinwall Aug. 4, with mails, treasure, and passengers, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning.

The following is the Champion's specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Bandy & Everett	$1,000 00
B. Howard & Sons	700 00
Order	700 00
W. H. Davis & Co	6?? 75
S. N. Henriques	449 56
Total	$3,4?? 31

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

H. Strauss	$8,600	J. F. Coghill	$2,000
American Exch. Bank	10,000	Jennings & Brewster	10,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	100,000	Eugene Kelly	143,000
James Lee & Co	1,500	W. Heller & Co	8,000
Hasbeck & Co	3,450	W. T. Coleman & Co	43,450
Bellis & Sandet	17,000	J. Strauss Bros	25,000
Order	22,520	Hadden & Williams	4,200
H. Cohen & Co	21,000	R. Meadow	9,500
Naylor & Co	6,000	James Hunter & Co	6,000
Metropolitan Bank	75,613	J. Heller & Bro	7,400
Kirby, Byrne & Co	9,000	C. C. Baker	5,000
W. Seligman & Co	32,000	Baker & Morrill	3,000
F. Baker	20,000	Houston & Hastings	13,000
George Tuttle	6,000	J. B. Newton & Co	21,000
M. E. Hawley	4,000	A. Pat[illegible]	43,000
Z. Einstein & Bro	15,000	Sohon Bros	15,400
Neustadter Bros	12,500	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	17,500		
P. Naylor	9,000	Total	$941,082
R. Morrison & Co	7,000		

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama Star and Herald of August 3d has come to hand; but the news is of less importance than usual.

The British ship Mersey arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st inst., bringing one hundred-d supernumerary seamen for the Pacific Squadron. All well on board.

The same paper learns that at an interview between Mr. Secretary Seward and Mr. Pombo, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Granadian Confederation, the former acknowledged the obligation of the United States, under the existing treaty, to protect the neutrality of the Isthmus and insure the safety of transit against invasion; also that vessels of war would be kept at both ports for that purpose. This news gave much satisfaction.

The United States flagship Lancaster, Commander Montgomery, arrived from Panama on the 27th ult., after an absence of fifteen weeks, during which time she sailed 15,000 miles, having visited the Sandwich and Marquesas Islands and the Mexican coast. Officers and men all well. She was expected to remain in port some time, relieving the Saranac, ordered to San Francisco. During her stay at Honolulu she was visited by the King and Queen and their suites, by invitation from the officer Montgomery.

The Peruvian Government had commenced operations for opening the navigation of the Amazon by sending a commission to Great Britain, consisting of eleven persons. These men are to superintend the building of vessels for the expedition. Peru has also ordered an iron-plated vessel for her navy.

On the 2d inst. the U. S. frigate Saranac was taken to Taboga to ascertain the damage caused by her grounding in the late swell. She will ultimately proceed to San Francisco. The Wyoming has also been ordered to that port. The St. Marys has been ordered to the Coast of Mexico to relieve the Cyane, whose commander has left for the United States.

The oath of allegiance was administered to the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Lancaster shortly after her arrival in Panama. It was taken with the greatest enthusiasm by every man on board except one from the State of Maine, who refused, supposing he would be dismissed from the service.

Early on the morning of the 1st inst. a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Panama. It was attended with a loud, rumbling noise, similar to that produced by a heavily-laden wagon passing over paving stones. No ill effects have been experienced. This was the second earthquake experienced in Panama within about a month.

A letter from Callao reports the arrest of three or four American contractors, on a charge of issuing counterfeit Peruvian money. They had not been examined, nor would they be for some time, and the charge may have no foundation in fact. The names of the men are not stated. The election for Vice-President had begun. Gen. Juan Antonio Perez and Gen. Ramon Lopez Lavalle were the candidates. The first named was the Government candidate and the other the people's. A riot was expected.

The steamer Anne had arrived from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, but brought no news.

CITY ITEMS.

THE STORM.—The back of the drouth is broken. On Monday night a violent northeaster sprung up, soon after dark, and continuing through the night, kept up yesterday with unrelenting violence. The wind and rain were so violent, and the sudden decrease in temperature so severe, that many supposed it to be the equinoctial storm, which is not due for a month to come. The thermometer at noon yesterday, was 13 degrees lower than the previous day. Last night the storm continued without abatement, and bid fair to last through the night. Some damage to buildings and trees was caused by the storm, and along the North and East Rivers, a number of cellars were overflowed. But the mischief was comparatively trifling. Thus far, we have heard of no serious disaster to the shipping.

The gale abated somewhat last evening. All the vessels lying at Quarantine rode it out in safety. We have heard of no damage to the shipping whatever. The tide yesterday afternoon was unusually high, and the cellars in the streets bordering the rivers were filled. The merchandise on the piers we have not heard of any damage.

The Long Island Sound steamers left at their usual hour, and would probably anchor above Hell Gate until the wind abated. Some of the vessels anchored in the North River dragged, but we have not heard of any of them being damaged.

The steamship Matanzas, that was to sail yesterday for Matanzas, has been detained in consequence of the storm.

SHOEING THE REBELS.—It is well known that the Rebels are very badly off for shoes, and that strenuous efforts are being made to obtain the requisite materials and workmen to supply the deficiency. Prominent in this endeavor, it is said, were certain parties in this city, who fitted out the schooner Graham of St. Andrews, N. B. On the 4th inst., the United States Marshal became aware that the Graham was bound upon a voyage which he had reason to believe was not quite legitimate. Detectives Sampson and Devoe were detailed to take care of the craft, and, clothing themselves in the garb of 'longshoremen, they kept unremitting watch and ward upon the vessel night and day. This vigilance was rewarded by the discovery of a lighter, which came to her at dark with a load of leather and machinery for cutting shoes. They also found that certain individuals bought shoe-pegs enough for the use of the West India Islands, whither the vessel was reputed to be bound, for five years. Moreover it was ascertained that the purchasers would not allow the merchants of whom they bought to send goods on board, but preferred to send their own carts after them, of course at a considerably enhanced cost.

The Graham was cleared by her Captain for Nassau, N. P., and three days before her register was altered a British flag was hoisted over her and her hailing place was changed from New-York to St. Andrews. Under these circumstances, and for reasons not now necessary to mention, the U. S. Marshal decided to libel her on a charge of ... The Graham is now over at the Atlantic Docks, awaiting the action of the U. S. Courts. She is said to be owned by McKee & Co., of Wall street, who have, as yet, not seen fit to enter any protest against her seizure. The Graham was originally a surveying vessel belonging to the United States, and is very strong and well adapted for coasting purposes. It is believed, from the evidence at hand, that the schooner was to have run the blockade and boldly entered the Confederate States, where those on board would at once have set a large shoe manufactory in operation. Three other vessels, one for the Rio Grande, and all under the British flag, the Marshal has learned had applied for clearances at the Custom-House. They were all stopped.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS AT BARNUM'S.—Nothing discomfited by the sudden death that overtook the gentle and loving whales, Mr. Barnum has again invested untold heaps of money in a tremendous water-monster. The great tank has again a tenant, and the great public have huge amphibious matter for their wonderment. The new curiosity comes to us staggering under the unwieldly name of Hippopotamus. He is a comely gentleman, fair and beauteous to look upon; and the strange loveliness of his countenance cannot fail to captivate the crowd. His youth, too, gives him a special claim to the consideration of the ladies, for he is a little darling of only three years—a very baby of a hippopotamus in fact, who, only a few months ago, duly sucked his few gallons of lacteal nourishment from the fond bosom of mamma Hippo, at the bottom of some murmuring Egyptian river. The young gentleman is about as heavy as an ox, and gives you the idea that he is the result of the amalgamation of a horse, a cow, two pigs, a seal, a dozen India-rubber blankets, and an old-fashioned horse-hide covered trunk. Big as he is, unwieldly as he is, strange, uncouth, and monstrous as he is, he appears after all to be most mild and even-tempered. In truth, he is no more vicious than a good-natured muley cow; and if by chance he should hurt anybody, he would have to achieve it much in the same manner that such a cow would, by running against him, or rolling over upon him. So that the red-breeched individual, who so valiantly gets over the railing and stands by the side of young Hippo, doesn't, after all, do a deed of such superhuman daring, for all he does it with such an air of reckless sacrifice of self for the public good. The hippopotamus is certainly one of the most interesting and attractive of all the strange creatures ever yet caught by Mr. Barnum, and offered for the delectation of the paying public. He is well worth a visit, and an hour's inspection. He receives daily, from 9 a. m. to some time after dark.

HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD.—An inquest was held at the New-York Hospital yesterday, by Coroner Jackman, on the body of George Williams, who died from the effects of stabs received on Sunday evening, at the hands of Augustine Barco. From the evidence of James Smith, and other witnesses of the affray, the facts in reference to the fatal occurrence appear to have been as follows: The deceased, the prisoner, and several companions, all of whom were sailors, and nearly all Spaniards, were assembled in the sailors' boarding house, kept by Smith, at No. 340 Water street. They were all somewhat under the influence of liquor, the deceased being very much intoxicated. Williams at length became offended at something and began calling his companions foul names. Barco asked him if he intended to apply the obnoxious language to him personally. The deceased replied that he did, and expressed a desire to fight him, at the same time assuming a threatening attitude. Thereupon the proprietor of the place interfered and said if they wanted to fight they must go out of his house to do so, and accordingly the whole party went out upon the sidewalk.

They had scarcely reached the pavement when Williams struck Barco a powerful blow in the neck, felling him to the sidewalk. On regaining his feet, Barco drew his sheath-knife, and in spite of the efforts made to prevent him doing so, plunged it into the abdomen of his assailant, inflicting a wound about two inches in length, through which the unfortunate man's intestines protruded. Barco immediately fled, pursued by Mr. Chamberlain, who witnessed the stabbing, and who was also slightly cut in attempting to arrest Barco. The latter escaped for the time, but a description of his person having been given to the Fourth-Ward Police, Officer Craig subsequently took him into custody. The injured man was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on the following day. Dr. James L. Little, one of the Hospital surgeons, made a post-mortem examination of the body, which showed that several of the intestines had been severed by the knife, and that upward of three feet of them protruded from the wound. The Jury rendered a verdict to the effect that George Williams came to his death from a stab in the abdomen inflicted at the hands of Augustine Barco on the night of the 11th of August. The prisoner was thereupon remanded to the Tombs to await his trial. He is a native of Spain, 31 years of age, and denies having perpetrated the act. The deceased was a native of Greece, 24 years of age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Official copies of the new tariff were received yesterday. The act went into operation on the 5th instant, and cargoes shipped after that date will be subject to the new rates of duty. For a few days the Collector will be absent, his arduous duties rendering this short respite necessary. Increased vigilance is now exercised in clearing vessels as it is observed that in many cases the manifest exhibits an entire change in the character of the usual shipment to the port named, and it is suspected that these goods are reshipped to Southern ports. A vessel that cleared for Nassau, N. P., yesterday, was detained under the suspicion that her cargo was designed for some port in the Gulf.

DIED IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco papers of the 16th ult. record the death by apoplexy of Mrs. Elizabeth Grosvenor, daughter of the late Thomas Hamblin of the Old Bowery, known on the stage as Mrs. Hamilton. Her husband left her in good health at 11 a. m., and on returning at 2 p. m. found her dead.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals yesterday were the Rev. O. Herrick, of Key West; the Rev. J. W. French, of West Point, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Senator Sumner of Mass., Robert T. Lincoln, son of the President, Hon. P. H. Watson of Washington, Col. Lee of Philadelphia, at the Metropolitan; State Engineer Richmond, Lieutenant Governor Church, of Albany, at the St. Nicholas; Senator Foote of Vermont, ex-Police Superintendent Pilsbury, ex-Governor Doty of Wisconsin, General Ayre of Chicago, Col. Gilman Marston, of the 2d New-Hampshire, Col. Casey and Major Rodie of the Army, at the Astor House, and General O'Donnell, of Baltimore, at the New-York Hotel. Thurlow Weed left this city for Washington by the 8 a. m. train yesterday.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CHASE.—The Hon. Secretary Chase, after addressing the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, dined with John A. Stevens, esq., of the Bank of Commerce, and yesterday he was entertained by Morris Ketchum, esq. Since his arrival in the city he has been the guest of Hiram Barney, esq. He will probably leave New-York for Washington this afternoon. By that time the Bankers will have had their meeting, and decided upon the form and proportions of the Government Loan.

VISIT OF MRS. LINCOLN TO THIS CITY.—Mrs. Lincoln is now on her way to this city, and is expected at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning. Rooms have been taken for the whole party at that establishment.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, Prince Napoleon and his suite breakfasted at the New-York Hotel, and then took carriages and proceeded on board the yacht off the Battery, where they remained all day. The rain-storm prevented the Prince making any visits about the city.

BULLS HEAD.—*New-York Cattle Market*, August 13.—If our report of the Cattle Market for this week should be based upon the operations of the day, and if the results to-morrow prove of the same character, it will be a gloomy one for Western shippers, and gloomier for those who bought cattle upon the little spring in the market three weeks ago, at 3½ cents a pound live weight in Ohio and Illinois, as the top price to-day is 8 cents a pound for the estimated net weight of meat that a bullock will make, the seller sinking offal, and the estimate of weight is lighter according to actual live weight than any day this Summer. This is partly owing to the heavy stock on sale, and partly owing to the weather; a cold North-East rain storm having prevailed all day, which has not only checked business, but has shrunk up the bullocks so that they really look lighter than their actual weight, so much so that buyers really disposed to estimate fairly, will almost invariably fix the weight too low.

When the market opened this morning we judged there were 3,600 head of bullocks to sell, and the average size and quality was better than it has been for weeks past. The number of fresh stock on the books this morning being over 3,750 head, and according to our calculations there were full 250 head of Stale Stock, making 4,000 head, out of which we estimate 400 as a liberal allowance for the sales of Monday, which will leave 3,600 for the demand of to-day and to-morrow, besides some small lots still expected, from which it will be seen that we have such a very large over supply that a decline of prices might reasonably be expected, independent of the depressing effect of the heavy rain storm, which drives buyers and sellers all under cover, except at short intervals when after taking a horn, they run out with umbrellas, and get a hasty look at the cattle and then back to shelter to consummate the bargain by the aid of another potation.

As the rain and cold wind continue with unabated severity all day, the proportion of stock sold to-day will be much smaller than usual, and as the number is so large and average weight very heavy for this time of year, there is no hope for a favorable close of the market. We shall be surprised if there is not a larger number to turn out to grass this week than last, though the price is certainly lower. Butchers do not intend to pay prices for the very best bullocks that will make the meat cost them more than 8 cents a pound, and as a great many of very good quality, such as no butcher need to be ashamed to exhibit upon a retail stall, will be sold at not over 7 cents, net, a pound. There will not probably be a very large number sold below that rate, because the sort that should sell lower, in fair proportion, are not abundant. Altogether, however, this is the hardest opening day of the market this Summer.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, the President, Mr. Stewart, in the chair. The Controller's statement of the condition of the County Treasury, shows a balance, July 31, of ... $152,131 14

Receipts	13 333 92
Total	$165,465 06
Payments	29,495 82
Balance August 10	$135,970 24

A communication was received from Richard Mott, Deputy Tax Commissioner and Counsel to the Board of Tax Commissioners, giving it as his opinion that a large amount of real estate on the easterly and southeasterly side of East River, joining Brooklyn and Kings County on the westerly side, and embracing the property known as the Atlantic Docks, is within the boundaries of the City and County of New-York. This property is claimed by Brooklyn to be within her precinct, and it has been assessed as belonging to that city. By the ancient charter of New-York its boundaries extended to low-water mark on the Long-Island side of the East River, the Counties of Kings and Queens joining New-York at that mark. He is satisfied, from the express provisions of the statute, which cannot by any possible construction be misunderstood, that the City and County of New-York both extend at the present time to what was the low water mark at the time they were first established. There can, he says, be no serious doubt but that part of that line in some instances, and perhaps the most of it, has been and is changed by human agency; and in some places it may be difficult to ascertain where it originally was. Our Courts have held, and such is the law of the State, that the low water mark at the time of the charter fixing the boundaries of the city at that time was not a movable mark, which might be moved into the water, by the putting in of artificial erections, nor can such line or mark be changed by human labor or by artificial means. The same line will remain as to the boundaries between counties until changed by statute, and nothing short of an act of the Legislature can repeal such line. Then if the City of New-York extends to low water mark, should not all real estate subject to taxation made by filling in the water west of the line be assessed as real estate in the City of New-York? Mr. Mott takes the ground that Brooklyn has no right to assess this property, but that the benefits of taxation thereon should accrue to the City of New-York. He concludes by saying that the Tax Commissioners have had the matter under consideration for some time and are inclined to favor the views presented in the communication. But, before they take action in the matter, they think it advisable that the Board of Supervisors should consider the case, and, if necessary, refer it to the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion. The amount of real estate involved would add materially to the taxable property of our city. The stores and warehouses at the Atlantic Dock are all surrounded by water, and constitute a large portion of the property.

Mr. Purdy said that the paper was one of unusual importance, and moved its reference to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and it was so referred.

The following bills of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners were ordered to be paid:

R. P. Parrott, for steam-engine, $1,2?? 00; A. P. Wilson & Co., timber and cement, $5?? ??; J. Crawford, blacksmith work, $210 61; Pay-roll of laborers, $2?? ??; Total, including various other small items, $4,7?? ??.

Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 p. m.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Richard Ingalls, a bar-tender, while riding in a Ninth avenue stage, on Monday, contrived to steal a pocket-book containing a small amount of money, and pawn tickets for $84 worth of goods, from the pocket of Cecelia Hamilton of No. 46 Ninth street. Being caught in the act, he threw the wallet away, and it was picked up by Michael Conery, a fisherman, who refused to deliver it to the owner. Both men were thereupon arrested and locked up for examination.

FIRE.—On Monday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the ceiling of the porter house, No. 12 State street, occupied by Michael Quigly. The flames were speedily extinguished, with a loss of about $250. How the fire originated is a mystery.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of William Smith, a ship-carpenter, formerly employed on board the Liverpool packet Jeremiah Thompson, was found yesterday floating in the water at the foot of Watts street, East River, near where that vessel lies. The deceased was last seen on Saturday afternoon, at which time he was intoxicated, and is supposed to have fallen overboard. The deceased was forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife in this city. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—AUG. 13.—Before Justice INGRAHAM.

THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF HACKLEY, THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTOR.

The Court met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of a further hearing of the motion on the part of Hackley to delay the proceedings in the matter of his alleged contempt, until after the adjournment of the next Court of Appeals, or in the event that should be refused, to allow him to withdraw his plea of "guilty," and substitute one of "not guilty," with the counter proposition of the District-Attorney, that judgment be entered against Hackley on his plea of "guilty."

The District-Attorney desired to correct a misapprehension of the counsel for Mr. Hackley, in stating that he (the District-Attorney) had consented to such a change of the proceeding before the Court of Appeals that they would not hear the matter at the last term. The truth was that such was not the fact, and no consent was given by the District-Attorney upon which the responsibility of delay could be thrown. The District-Attorney insisted that if Hackley's counsel had displayed due diligence the matter might have been got through the Court of Appeals at the last term.

Mr. Fullerton, for Mr. Hackley, would not charge that the District-Attorney consented to any delay, but he did consent to a change of procedure which resulted in delay. It would not delay long, if further proceedings were delayed until the next hearing of the Court of Appeals, and it might prevent injustice being done Mr. Hackley, who he doubted not, would be absolved from contempt by the Court of Appeals.

Amasa J. Parker of Albany stated the proceedings had at Albany; that he, as counsel for Mr. Hackley, had urged speedy trial before the Court of Appeals, but the Court had delayed, not supposing that advantage would be taken of that fact in this Court below, to take such action as would even involve the life of a citizen. Besides, the question was one of great constitutional importance, and every indulgence should ...

The District-Attorney insisted that all necessary and proper delay had been permitted, and declared that he now considered it his duty to urge the matter to an issue.

The Court said that from the argument to-day it appeared to him that the last delay was the act of the Judge of the Court of Appeals rather than an act of the defendants, and defendants should not be held responsible for it. Though the conduct of defendants in other matters had been unsatisfactory and evasive, it was not clear that it had been so in this instance, and he would therefore adjourn the matter until the first Monday in October, at 11 o'clock, when the counsel must have had the matter heard before the Court of Appeals.

The District-Attorney inquiring for Mr. Hackley, Mr. Fullerton stated that he had just retired from the room, having during his brief appearance had a lot of papers served upon him.

The Court desired the counsel for Mr. H. to understand that it did not think the manner in which defendant appeared before it very proper, and would suggest that, in future proceedings, he exercise more respect toward the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—AUG. 13.—Before Judge BETTS.

THE PROPELLER ECLIPSE.

Among the processes returned this morning was that of Kidd agt. the propeller Eclipse and Jasper Nichols. This was the vessel on which the service of process was resisted by the Jerseymen, as heretofore stated. Counsel for claimant stated that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Capt. Nichols. Nichols's counsel obtained a delay of six days to answer.

PRIZE VELASCO.

Mr. Arnoux appeared for Spofford & Tileston, as part owners of the cargo of the prize schooner Velasco, and asked to have the testimony taken before the Prize Commissioners opened. Mr. John J. Freedman made the same motion for the captain, who claimed the vessel and tackle for the owner, and who appeared for the crew, and represented their claim for wages. The order was granted.

PRIZE MAY CLINTON.

Ex-Judge Beebe for part owners of the prize bark May Clinton, asked for further time to answer, which was granted.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER AUGUSTA.

This vessel was seized some time ago at Greenport, L. I., on suspicion of being intended for a slaver. Jacob A. Apply claims that the vessel is owned by him, and at the time of the seizure was fitting out for a whaling voyage.

Testimony is being taken.

E. D. Smith and Mr. Woodford for the United States; Mr. Sawyer for claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—AUG. 13.—Before Judge SHIPMAN.

THE CASE OF ALBERT HORN, ALLEGED TO BE INTERESTED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The arrest and indictment of Mr. Van Horn, on the charge of fitting out the City of Norfolk as a slaver, has been noted, as also his committal, in default of furnishing $10,000 bail. He has been in the Tombs nearly three months, and this morning Ex-Judge Beebe made a motion to reduce his bail.

The District-Attorney, Mr. E. D. Smith, opposed the motion. The bail in such a case should be large, for the offense of fitting out a slaver was one that lay at the foundation of all the crimes committed in that execrable and cruel traffic. The social position of the accused required unusual guaranties that he should submit to the final judgment of the Court, should it condemn him, as he (the District-Attorney) believed it would.

Judge Beebe remarked that he was satisfied of the innocence of his client, and that no attempt would be made to evade justice. He read an affidavit of Mr. Van Horn, denying all complicity in the slave-trade, and set forth his inability to procure the bail required.

The Court made a special order, fixing the bail at $5,000, but requiring two sureties, each to justify in $10,000.

Ex-Judge Beebe and the Hon. Guy R. Pelton gave the required bail, and the accused was discharged.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—AUGUST 13.—MR. E. D. SMITH, District-Attorney.

THE TEXAN RANGERS APPLY FOR THEIR DISCHARGE.

The District-Attorney was served this morning with a writ of habeas corpus, granted by Judge Garrison, of Brooklyn, issued on petition of the entire Company of Texan Rangers, now at Fort Hamilton, who claim that they are illegally restrained by Col. Morris, of their liberty, their term of enlistment having expired. The writ was returnable this afternoon, but the District-Attorney applied for an adjournment, which was granted.

U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.—AUG. 13.—Before Commissioners ELLIOTT and OWEN.

PRIZE FALCON.

The schooner Falcon was taken possession of by the Prize Commissioners this morning. The F. sailed under a coasting license, and with an assorted cargo from Berwick Bay for Indianola, Texas, was captured near the latter port by the United States man-of-war South Carolina, and brought to this port by Prize-master Pearse.

PRIZE MARY ALICE.

The schr. Mary Alice was also taken possession of. She was originally captured at the commencement of the blockade of Galveston, and sent to this port with a prize crew. Off Cape Hatteras she was recaptured by the privateer Dixie, who took out the United States sailors and put on a privateer crew. Subsequently the Wabash recaptured the Mary Alice, and she was brought into port yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 13.—Before Justice INGRAHAM.

DECISIONS.

Abraham Hooley et al. agt. Wm. W. Wright et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mathew Rathery agt. Ellis B. Harned et al.—Reference ordered to take account, &c., as prayed for in complaint, and to report thereon.

Augusta Fowler agt. Maria Fowler—Divorce granted.

Mynders W. Starin agt. William Heard—Motion granted on defendant stipulating, &c.

Geo. W. Brainerd agt. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company—Referred to Chas. P. Kirkland, esq., to hear and decide the issues.

Eveline J. Clement agt. Abraham D. Clement—Report of Referee confirmed, except that the alimony, as reported by him, commence at the date of the judgment, the amount during the pendency of action having been ... allowed.

Abel M. Conklin agt. Geo. D. Ingersoll et al.—Motion denied, with costs, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Wm. Heyburn agt. Isaac V. Matthews et al.—Motion ...

Before Justice LEONARD.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SHAM OR FRIVOLOUS ANSWER.—"THE INDEPENDENT" AND BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.

Phelps ... agt. Henry C. Bowen et al.

[illegible]

MOTION TO COMMIT A JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

David J. Peters agt. Thomas Kerr.—During an examination defendant disclosed that he ... [illegible] ... The defendant's statement is ... and the application is denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—AUGUST 13.—Before Recorder BARNARD.

Elizabeth Wright, a shoplifter, who last week pleaded guilty of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A Polish Jew, named Isaac Jacob Abraham, aged 40 years, was charged with committing a rape upon Ann Ellen Williams, a colored girl 11 years of age. The prisoner kept a jewelry store in Varick street, and the offense was committed on his premises, where the child had been sent to make some inquiries. The prisoner was found guilty, and was remanded for sentence. The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, and several prisoners were arraigned, and remanded till next term for trial. Adjourned.

Receipts of Produce.

[illegible]

Passengers Sailed

In brig Patterson, from Demerara, for St. Thomas—Mr. George Harper, lady and child.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—C. R. Buckalew and family, ... [illegible] ... Lambert.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun—Rises	5:09	Sets	7:01
Moon—Rises	11:57		

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1:20	Gov. Island	2:20
Hell-Gate	4:01		

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..........AUG. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship—Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Bark—Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Gusto, Rotterdam, ... W. Gilman.

Brig—... Feathers, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, jr.; Belvar, ...

Schooners—Cornelia, Crapo, Philadelphia, ——; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Steamer—Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion (U. S. mail), Seabury, from Aspinwall 4th inst., California mails, and $941,081 73 in treasure, to D. B. Allen.

Bark Despatch (Br., of St. Vincent's), Fader, St. Vincents 1st inst., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

[illegible]

Steamer ... Jones, Providence, mdse. to Edward Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, mdse. to J. W. Rockwell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Thomas Sparks, Green, Philadelphia, mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Woodward, Conditt, Baltimore, mdse. to William Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, mdse. to William Dalzell.

Sailed from Demerara July 27, brig Paterson, for St. Thomas.

SAILED, 13th—Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, a gale from N. E.

The U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, from Havana, having discharged cargo in the Upper Quarantine, came up to the city this morning.

OCEAN DRIFT.

UNITED STATES NAVY OBSERVATORY, Washington, Aug. 10, 1861.

Lloyd's Agent for St. Michael's (Azore Islands) has forwarded a note found in a bottle ... [illegible] ... average was 9.63 miles per day. J. M. GILLISS, Supt.

Business Notices.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.
Absolutely purer; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients, keeps moist for many days, never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world; for sale at the manufactory, No. 141 EAST FOURTEENTH street, one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 618 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 320 4th-av., near 24th st., and at No. 375 5th-av., near 29th-st.
N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the city.
DAVIES & Co.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILLS
All the Insect Tribe will kill.
All genuine LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

Soldiers who are Ruptured can be radically cured by using WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS. It is used with perfect success in the European Armies. Consultation gratis.
No. 483 BROADWAY.

GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION.
Cheapest Store in the world. Goods delivered free.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1861.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1861, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeal, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons. By order of the Committee. SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman.
JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

The Tribune's War Maps.
LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Africa will close this morning at 10 o'clock.

Some of the Southern papers are wild with joy over a report that Gen. Scott has been superseded in the command of the national army.

Ex-Minister Faulkner is still in confinement at Washington, his examination having, apparently, not yet taken place.

We have renewed information of the most positive character that the Rebels are fortifying Matthias Point, and preparing to close the Potomac against National vessels.

It appears that the capture of Mr. Nelson, member of Congress from Tennessee, was effected through the treachery of a man of whom, in Virginia, he inquired his way. He was taken by a party of forty horsemen.

Unless the active measures which the Government of North Carolina is taking for its internal preservation shall avert the danger betimes, the country may soon expect to hear of formidable slave insurrections in that State. The statements of our special correspondent, whose letter we give this morning, are emphatic upon this subject. The negroes are perfectly well-informed upon all passing events, and appear to be secretly organized for any work which their leaders may call upon them to perform. The indications everywhere are that they are already ripe for revolt, and only await the word to spring into action.

We publish this morning the report of Col. Porter, who commanded the First Brigade of the Second Division, in the action at Bull Run, and into whose hands the command of the Division was given by Col. Hunter, when the latter officer was wounded. This report supplies all that was left to be described of the movements of the right attacking column. The excellent conduct of many of the officers under Col. Porter is enthusiastically extolled, while that of others, and more especially of certain bodies of troops, is rather lightly spoken of. Some parts of the report will be likely to lead to public complaints, unless those who may fancy themselves aggrieved shall temper their valor with a prudent discretion.

The Directors of the Boston Banks have held a meeting and appointed a Committee to confer with the Committees of the New-York and Philadelphia Banks in regard to the Government loan. The meeting adopted the following resolution, which must cause the pulses of those who read to tingle with pride:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee be authorized to say to the gentlemen of the Committees from the New-York and Philadelphia banks, that, in the judgment of the gentlemen here assembled, the banks and bankers of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts, and its people, are prepared, ready and willing, and determined to do all in their power, in view of their duty to themselves, their trusts, and their country, to aid it in suppressing the present rebellion by furnishing men and money to the utmost extent of their ability, now, henceforth, and forever."

The hearty directness of this resolution, which has in it no shadow of reticence or chaffering, bears noble testimony to the unflinching loyalty of New-England, and may well inspire all with confidence.

We print this morning an interesting correspondence between Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. W. O. Bartlett, his counsel, on the subject of the Vanderbilt steamships. It has been stated that there existed a difference of opinion between the Navy Department and Mr. Vanderbilt touching the price of the steamer Vanderbilt; that statement is by this correspondence corrected, and it is clearly shown that Mr. Vanderbilt has not set any price upon his vessel since his communication of May 14, wherein he offered it at a valuation to be determined by Commodore Stockton and any two commodores in active service, or as a present to the Government. It also appears that since the date of the communication referred to, Mr. Bartlett, who has acted under verbal instructions from Mr. Vanderbilt, has varied the original offer for the purpose of making it, if possible, still more acceptable to the Government; as the offer now stands, the Secretary of the Navy is at liberty to take any or all of the ships, and to name all of the appraisers himself to fix a price upon the same.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Our news from Missouri is exciting and important. The absence of full details prevents us from speaking with entire confidence concerning the occurrences to which we allude. We learned yesterday, first by vague rumors, and then by the official report of one of Gen. Lyon's aids, that on Saturday Gen. Lyon and Gen. Sigel, with a force of 8,000 men, gave battle to 23,000 Rebels at a point nine miles south-east of Springfield, Missouri. The action was severe. The loss on our side was 800 killed and wounded; on that of the Rebels it was very heavy, though the numbers are not given. Among our killed we regret to be obliged to write the name of Gen. Lyon, who fell while gallantly making a charge at the head of his column. Among the Rebels killed were Ben McCulloch and Gen. Price. The force of the enemy included regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee; also the Texas Rangers, and a large number of half-breeds.

This battle, which was at first announced as a defeat, appears now to have been a splendid victory. The Rebels were forced back with terrible slaughter, and, when the day closed upon the combatants, we were in victorious possession of the field. On Sunday morning, Gen. Sigel, thinking the enemy might cut him off from reënforcements, retired upon Rolla, with all his baggage, and $250,000 in money, which had been placed in his hands. It is probable that fuller accounts will set this victory in a still brighter light from that it has in the dispatches at this hour received. As it now stands, however, it is of a nature to excite the enthusiastic pride of all.

The loss of Gen. Lyon will be sincerely regretted. This officer, descended from ancestors distinguished in the Revolutionary war, was educated at West Point, from which Academy he was graduated in 1841, and has been in active service since, ranking as captain in the 2d Infantry. He recently was made a Brigadier-General, and placed in command over the Missouri volunteers. He was 42 years of age, and had gained a valuable experience and an honorable name by his actions in the military operations on our frontier. He also won distinction in the Mexican war, having been brevetted for gallantry in the battles at Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded at the City of Mexico in September, 1847. As he was leading a charge, his horse was killed under him; he immediately mounted another, and was cheering on his men, when he was struck by a ball and immediately fell.

A flag of truce was on Monday sent from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe with a number of released prisoners who were captured at Bull Run, being chiefly surgeons. These have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and of the wounded who died in the hospitals after their capture. Col. Corcoran is well. They estimate the number of our men now prisoners in Richmond at from 1,000 to 1,200. They state that Beauregard declares the Rebels had only 15,000 engaged on their side at the battle of Bull Run, and that they would have fled when defeat impended had they not been buoyed up by the expectation of reënforcements from Johnston. Their wounded are thought to number 1,500.

A few days ago the Captain of the steamer Resolute, having heard that at Herring Creek, on the Potomac, there was a depot for arms, ammunition, and supplies for the South, set out to break it up. He was fired at with muskets, but landed in a boat and destroyed the premises. He found a rebel party from Maryland concealed in a ... they were as fleet of foot as if they had been true Virginians, and made good their escape. Several contraband negroes were taken.

We learn that the pirate Sumter was at Curaçoa on the 17th of July, being permitted to enter the port by the Governor, against the protest of the U. S. Consul.

A dispatch from Louisville states that Judge Catron of the Supreme Court, whose recent admirable charge to the Grand Jury concerning the crime of treason excited much remark, has been expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee because he would not resign his judgeship.

We learn from Cairo that the Tennessee Rebels under Gen. Pillow have landed at New Madrid, and that Jeff. Thompson contemplates an immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

The country will ring to-day with the glory of the exploits of our army in the West. Eight thousand national troops, inspired by the ardor of a leader who purchased victory at the cost of his own life, scattered and drove before them three times their number of rebel adversaries, under a general whose name alone had hitherto been a tower of strength to their cause. The honor of our arms has been nobly maintained, and, while we mourn the bitter loss which the nation has suffered in the death of one of its bravest commanders, we share the pride which will thrill throughout the land as the story of the Missouri battle becomes known. Henceforward let there be no wincing at the Southern boasts of "superior manhood;" let us all rather rejoice that this signal proof of the true valor of Northern hearts has so swiftly followed the misfortune into which we were led upon the plains of Manassas.

The reports from the scene of action will be eagerly read. It is sufficient for us now to know that our little Western band attacked and swept before it 23,000 of the vaunted troops of Ben McCulloch, and that, though from its very weakness in numbers, which made its daring the more conspicuous, it was thought best to withdraw it to a position of positive security, it now stands where no efforts of the enemy can endanger its safety. The death of Gen. Lyon is a great calamity, but we may gather some consolation from the fact that he died as a soldier can best afford to die, at the moment of victory, and while completing the good work which his courage and sagacity had begun. His epitaph will be spoken to-day by a million tongues. Of the incidents of the encounter we know little. Such details as we have, our readers may find elsewhere. But the facts of our success and our ascendency are in every way confirmed, and upon those alone we may joyfully rest for a few hours.

NORTHERN TREASON.

The effort to suppress a domestic insurrection in which the nation is now engaged, has already cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars, the incalculable value of, at least, a year's prosperity, and many hundreds of lives whose loss has shrouded thousands in mourning. This insurrection, resisted thus far at such sacrifice, had its origin solely in the bad ambition of a few bold men who, playing upon the passions and the prejudices of a half-barbaric people, promised them the complete subjection of the whole nation to a single class and a single interest, both of which, when only tolerated and kept under Constitutional control, have sapped our political morality, stained our history with cruelty, and have always been, and must always be, a drag upon our national prosperity. An insurrection of such a character is not only without palliation, but it has not a parallel in the annals of national crime.

Hitherto our people have been divided, as it was natural and right enough they should be, into two, and sometimes more parties. On questions of polity, of political economy, of practical expediency, different minds took different positions, according to their natural gifts, their cultivation, and their prejudices. It was necessarily so in a people endowed with freedom of thought and freedom of speech. But we enter upon a new chapter in our history, when traitors in arms rise and threaten the life of the Commonwealth. Party names are then forgotten, party lines obliterated; political differences, which, though important, are not vital, are quietly laid aside, to be resumed or to perish forever, according to the exigencies of the future, that the loyal lovers of their country's name and fame may rally with a single purpose for its defense, and to defeat and punish the traitors who seek its destruction. If we cannot do this, then we have a country no longer, and it is only left for history to tell how a free people perished. Such is the present issue, and so recognized, we cannot doubt, by ninety-nine hundredths of the people.

But there is a small minority who think otherwise. It is represented, among journals, chiefly by *The Journal of Commerce* of this city, and *The Atlas and Argus* of Albany, and among men by such persons as make up what is called the Democratic State Committee of this State, who assume to be the representatives of the old Democratic party. We say assume, for there are thousands of men, as officers and privates, who, with swords by their sides and guns on their shoulders, have forgotten they ever answered to the party name of Democrat, and, remembering now only that they are Americans, have gone to fight their country's battles, and suppress and punish insurrection and treason. It is the grossest pretension in Peter Cagger, Dean Richmond and Ben Wood to assume to represent such men.

For these journals and persons, if not traitors themselves, are the abettors and instigators of treason in others. Their pretense is that they love and value the Union. There have been such unmistakable evidences of the opinions and sentiments of the Northern people in regard to the Union within the last three months, that they dare not venture, whatever they do or propose to do, to assert that they are not in accord with them. There is nevertheless this wide gulf between them—for whereas the people value the Union as the instrument and sign of the freedom and happiness of a great people, these pretended Democrats value it as the bond whereby the North may be held in subjection to the South, the token that treason is triumphant and the people conquered. They hope, by an appeal to old party hates and prejudices, to draw off from the support of the Administration and the war those with whom they once acted and whom heretofore they have represented; by falsehoods repeated in a thousand shapes, by appeals to selfishness and fear, they hope to create the belief that the South is stronger than the North, that traitors can fight longer, can endure more, will sacrifice more, and are altogether the better men than loyal citizens and freemen, and will conquer them in the end, and compel them to recognize the Southern Confederacy; and by making the war unpopular, they mean to aid in the fulfillment of their own prophecy. But, while they act in accordance with this cunning scheme, they never cease their blatant and persistent cry for the preservation of the Union, hoping thereby that through their appeals to the passions, the prejudices, the self-interest, and the fears of those who are weak enough to listen to them, they will compel an ignoble peace and an infamous submission to traitors in arms, by compelling a compromise—the only one the South will accept—by which the North shall be to her forever after as a conquered province! We have not read aright the development of the American character, which has manifested itself for the last three months, if the people permit themselves to be devoted to such base uses as these by the persuasions of such newspapers as *The Journal of Commerce* and *The Atlas and Argus*, by politicians of such antecedents as belong to Ben. Wood, Peter Cagger, and Dean Richmond.

"AN HONORABLE PEACE."

An average specimen of the Jesuitism of *The Journal of Commerce* is an article which appeared in that paper a few days ago, under the title of, "Have we a Government?" It sets out with the following glowing picture of our happy condition as a nation up to the time when the people saw fit to elect a Republican President:

"For a long series of years until the present dynasty came into power, the people of the United States have scarcely known that they had a Government, so smoothly did its machinery work. They paid no National taxes *that they were aware of*, and bore no national burdens of any kind. They were everywhere in the enjoyment of security, freedom, and prosperity. In distant lands they felt the protecting hand; and might have inferred that there was a Government somewhere which thus guarded their interests; but they felt it in no other way. To their own minds they seemed as free as the air they breathed—as independent, each and every one of them, as if he were monarch of all he surveyed."

We have no disposition to deny the general truth of this statement. To be sure, the energies of the General Government, during the last eight years were very largely perverted from their legitimate objects to the work of extending slavery, directly and by force of arms into Kansas, and indirectly and ultimately over the whole country, by the inculcation of false constitutional doctrines. To be sure, stealing had become so common a practice among the members of Mr. Buchanan's administration, that the people would have been justified, on this ground alone, in taking measures to place the management of public affairs in the hands of a different set of men. But the country was generally in a good condition. Experience has shown that it can stand a good deal of stealing and corruption, and that the combined power of all branches of the Government is not sufficient to overbear the people even of one little Territory, sustained as the Kansas men were, by the sympathies and aid of the civilized and free North. We were getting along very well, then, up to the sixth day of November.

What happened on that day? A very quiet series of town and city meetings, which, shortly after sundown, were found to have resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, instead of John C. Breckinridge, John Bell, or Stephen A. Douglas.

If we had security, freedom, prosperity, protection, and few national burdens, we were thus fortunate because we were living under free institutions, and proving ourselves worthy of them by exercising the glorious privilege which they gave us, of electing our own administrative rulers, constitutionally and according to our own best discretion. If we had failed to do this, that is to say, to elect Lincoln, or Breckinridge, or Bell, or Douglas in our own way, and without dictation or interference, our prosperity would have been counterfeit and not real, and our freedom not genuine, but a sham. We did nothing then on the 6th of November which should have brought upon us taxation, stagnation of business and war. And here we bring *The Journal of Commerce* to the precise point of the case. It goes on to say:

"But in process of time it became necessary, in the opinion of the Republican party, that we should know whether we have a Government. To teach this lesson, has been declared to be one of the objects of the present war. Well, we are in a fair way to learn it by experience. We read it in the suspension of the habeas corpus—in the violation of the right of petition—in the wholesale seizure of correspondence—in the large increase of the Army and Navy by Executive power, contrary to express provisions of the Constitution—and in other usurpations which even Napoleon would not have hazarded in his own beloved France. We shall soon learn that we have a Government, by its omnipresence in the shape of taxes—taxes—taxes; by its constant calls for more of our young men for the war; and perhaps by further restraints upon our liberties."

We pass over the preliminary hardships cited by *The Journal*, such as the violation of the right of petition and the seizure of private correspondence, without comment. Coming from a paper which has systematically defended Southern mail robberies and Congressional gag-laws, they must be set down as its own inevitable cant and invincible hypocrisy, and not be answered or argued with. When a newspaper which has been in the habit of paying regard to popular rights makes complaint of these things we will take due notice of it. But we admit the taxes; the taxes on tea and coffee and other articles of still greater necessity; the taxes on income; the borrowings to be paid by some sort of taxation hereafter. Now, who is responsible for these?

We beg leave to call the attention of *The Journal of Commerce* to the dates of a few recent important transactions. They will help to clear up the mystification of some of its readers, though we cannot hope they will render *The Journal* itself any more willing to tell the truth and do the Administration justice:

Nov. 6, 1860. Election of President.
Nov. 8. A dispatch from South Carolina says, "Secession is regarded as a foregone conclusion."
Nov. 10. The Georgia Legislature engages in plans of Secession.
No. 13. Special session of Mississippi Legislature called, to consider Secession. Senators Toombs and Hammond resign.
Dec. 4. Congress meets at Washington, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, unrepresented in one branch or the other.
Dec. 8. Secretary Cobb resigns.
Dec. 20. South Carolina Ordinance of Secession adopted.
Jan. 2. Forts Pulaski and Jackson, in Georgia, and Fort Macon and the Arsenal at Fayetteville ... seized by the rebels; also, Fort Macon and the Arsenal at Fayetteville.
Jan. 4. Fort Morgan and the arsenal at Mobile seized by the rebels.
Jan. 8. Forts Johnson and Caswell, N. C., seized by the rebels.
Jan. 9. "Star of the West fired on by the Rebels in Charleston harbor.
Jan. 10. Fort McRae, Florida, and steamer Marion in Charleston Harbor, seized by the Rebels.
Jan. 11. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Louisiana forts seized by the Rebels.
Jan. 12. Navy-Yard at Pensacola seized by the Rebels.
Jan. 21. Georgia secedes.
Jan. 26. Louisiana secedes.
Feb. 1. Texas secedes.
Feb. 4. Congress of Cotton States meets at Montgomery.
Feb. 13. Virginia Convention meets.

We stop here, because we have cited a sufficient number of acts of lawlessness and rebellion to make evident this fact, viz., that weeks and even months before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, weeks and months before the attempt to relieve Fort Sumter—even as far back as the first day after South Carolina, acting under the Constitution, had cast its vote for Breckinridge and Lane—the country was in a state of rebellion, and the Cotton States were *levying war* against the Government of the United States. If we were enjoying prosperity on the 6th of November, as we admit, who took incipient steps on the 7th to destroy that prosperity, and followed them up by an unbroken series, until the country was in a blaze of rebellion? If we were living in security at home on the 6th, who brought war to our doors on the 7th? If, on the 6th, our people in distant lands felt the protecting hand of the Government, who, on the 7th, instituted a series of measures which renders our foreign relations unsatisfactory and insecure? If, on the 6th, we were free from inordinate taxation, who, on the 7th, commenced an attempt to break up the Government, and rendered it a necessity of self-preservation for the good citizens of the country to spend their treasure and blood in its support? If, on the 6th, commerce was free under the protection of the stars and stripes, who, on the 7th, took the first step toward the formation of a Confederacy which has given license to outlaws and pirates from every quarter of the globe to seize, and confiscate, and destroy Northern ships and cargoes? If, on the 6th, the people of the thirty-four States, under the Constitution and the laws, without fraud, or violence, or informality, at any voting place, in any State, met and elected a President to administer their affairs for four years at the National Capital, who, on the 7th, deliberately commenced a treason which in less than six months rendered it necessary for the President to call for 75,000 soldiers to defend that very Capital from capture, his legally-constituted Government from overthrow, and himself from imprisonment or flight? *The North?* The well-disposed, loyal men of the country? Or the allies of *The Journal of Commerce*, Jefferson Davis, and his traitorous gang? We need not answer these questions. We think even *The Journal* will not deny that the responsibility of these transactions is upon the South, and not the North.

But, says *The Journal*:

"If all this [i. e. taxation] is necessary for any purpose which could not be much better accomplished without it, good citizens should submit to the burden cheerfully and without murmuring. But if it is only necessary because we will not consent to an honorable peace but insist on bringing the South into subjection before we will negotiate, thereby compelling her and ourselves to maintain large armies, and to protract the war to an indefinite period (for such will be the effect of the No Compromise policy), the case is materially changed."

"Peace," "negotiation," "compromise." Who has offered either one of these? The chronology which we have already given shows that the Rebels not only have shown no disposition to negotiate or compromise, or to have peace except on condition of a complete disruption of the Union, but that they did not even give our Government time and opportunity to offer terms. The treason broke out into overt act almost before the polls had closed on the 6th of November. And up to the day of President Lincoln's inauguration it progressed constantly, and from no Convention, or Legislature, or public man of the Rebel States, from the 6th of November to the 4th of March, did there come any hint even of a purpose to stop short of a complete breaking up of the Government, and the substitution of a new one for it. Early in February, indeed, Virginia, then contemplating the treason which she committed in April, held a conference with other States, but there was no evidence that the Southern confederates looked upon her efforts with approbation except as affording them more time to carry out their preparations for war. We challenge *The Journal of Commerce* to point out one tittle of evidence going to establish the probability that peace can be made on any other terms than the recognition of the Rebel Confederacy. If it is "an honorable peace" which admits that the Government may be wantonly broken up because an election is decided one way or another, which compels the country to maintain a powerful navy and immense army, or else be content to live under the imminent risk of new secessions whenever New-York, or Massachusetts, or Illinois, or California, or any other State takes an affront; which subjects the Border States, wherever they may be, to constant alarm and constant danger of partisan raids; which leaves us subject to the loss of Delaware and Maryland, and Kentucky and Missouri; which sends to the gallows Andrew Johnson and John S. Carlile as traitors, and into exile, or imprisonment, or poverty, through confiscation and attainder, all their loyal allies in East Tennessee and West Virginia; which divides our Territories with the slaveholders or gives them the right to occupy them and hold men and women in them as slaves; which compels us to pay not only our own war expenses but the expenses of the rebels also; which exacts from us new securities for the return of fugitive slaves; which, finally, and as the climax of evil, establishes, with only an imaginary and ever-shifting line between us, a Government based on Slavery and Piracy and a determination to propagate Slavery and Piracy;—if this is "an honorable "peace," we can have it. We see no proof that we can have it on any less humiliating terms. *The Journal of Commerce* may be ready for it; for the sake of the triumph of Slavery over "Abolition," it may be willing to see the country dishonored and the prey of civil discord for a hundred years; but we do not believe the people are ready yet.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

It will be remembered that the official returns of the late Congressional election in Maryland showed an actual Rebel majority in the City of Baltimore of 2,519 votes, out of a total of 25,007; or, in other words, that the Union vote was 11,244, and the Rebel vote 13,763. Such was the *prima facie* showing on the 13th of June; but we have reason to believe that if the vote were to be taken over to-day, with the same men in the field, and with Mr. May standing upon his present clearly-defined Rebel platform, the Rebel majority of 2,519 would be more than transferred to the Union side, and that, too, in the face of the Bull Run affair. For no evidence of the changed and changing condition of the Rebel sentiment of that city, see the successful administration of its police authority under martial law, and the indignant refusal of the street audience to hear the arch-traitor Breckinridge spout his offensive declamation in favor of rebellion. And when we state that nothing but the determined resistance of the police to the angry multitude prevented them from entering the Eutaw House, and inflicting summary punishment upon the traitors Breckinridge, Vallandigham, and Burnett, we state what is a recognized fact, and one that shows a most striking change in public opinion in that city.

It is now our purpose to point out the condition of public sentiment in the counties of Maryland, at the late election, the official returns of which have just reached us, with the exception of that part of Baltimore County which is included in the IId. or Webster's district. We shall compare the vote with that thrown at the late Presidential election, as affording the best data for arriving at a correct judgment in the premises. The following tabular statement of the votes given on these two occasions, in the four county districts, will enable the reader to see at a glance the real condition of things, as indicated by these figures:

IST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties.	Crisfield.	Henry.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Douglas.	Breck.
Worcester.......	1,159	1,189	—	1,049	99	1,335
Somerset.......	1,224	1,187	2	1,535	89	1,229
Dorchester.......	1,413	956	35	1,365	21	1,124
Caroline.......	973	411	12	712	100	606
Talbot.......	824	443	2	732	93	852
Queen Anne's	650	765	—	931	87	579
Total......	7,181	5,251	51	6,252	485	6,233

IID CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Webster.	Scatter'g.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Douglas.	Breck.
Kent.......	933	61	42	932	74	691
Cecil.......	1,697	24	153	1,772	393	1,506
Harford.......	1,737	39	31	1,562	22	1,527
Carroll.......	2,029	5	59	2,295	339	1,791
Total......	7,251	126	335	6,261	828	5,513

VTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Thomas.	Scott.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Douglas.	Breck.
Frederick.......	3,941	155	103	3,616	445	3,167
Washington.......	3,830	153	95	2,957	283	2,475
Allegheny.......	2,731	165	523	1,321	1,202	989
Total......	10,338	320	720	7,794	1,931	6,631

VITH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Calvert.	Harris.	Lincoln.	Bell.	Douglas.	Breck.
St. Mary's.......	101	1,137	1	261	190	919
Charles.......	132	592	6	438	34	723
Calvert.......	273	230	1	339	43	376
Ann Arundel	915	671	3	1,041	98	1,017
St. George's.	819	717	1	925	43	1,048
Howard.......	863	339	1	620	150	539
Montgomery	1,364	405	50	1,155	99	1,125
Total......	4,467	4,395	63	5,001	700	5,749

It will be seen by reference to the result in the Ist District, or that part of the State which lies on the lower part of the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and which is the largest slaveholding section, that the total vote in June last was 12,512 against 13,141 last November, showing a falling off of only 629. Reckoning the vote for Lincoln, Bell, and Douglas, 6,808, to be for the Union, it falls short of that for Crisfield, Union, only 373, while that for Henry, rebel, is 1,002 short of Breckinridge's, so that Crisfield must have made a considerable inroad upon the old Democratic column. Crisfield gained upon the Lincoln, Bell, and Douglas vote in all the counties of his district, except in Talbot and Queen Anne's, in which, however, there was a falling off on both sides. It must not be forgotten that while Henry went for Secession pure and simple, Crisfield was for preserving the Union, without disturbing the institution of Slavery, leaving it to be inferred that if it could not be saved without destroying that institution as a war measure, he would let the Union slide.

In the IId District Webster had no competitor. He is a pretty fair representative of the whole constituency of his district upon the question of Slavery, and what that is his course in the last Congress shows. It was sympathetic with Slavery and its domination in the country; but, as between Slavery and the Union, he would, if put to it, let Slavery slide to save the Union; and, in so doing, would reflect the real sentiment of about two-thirds of the whole voting population of his section. He fell short of the Lincoln, Bell, and Douglas vote in four of his counties (Baltimore County's return being absent) 773 votes. He did not come up to the vote for Lincoln, Douglas, and Bell, in Kent, Cecil and Hartford, though he is a Hartford man, but shot far ahead of them in Carroll, carrying off some 200 of the Breckinridge support. But the poll in this district leaves some 5,000 Breckinridge votes uncast, which may be safely set down as the evidence of a sort of qualified rebellion, and which the future success of the Federal arms would convert into a constrained loyalty, but which an opposite result, if possible, would harden into open and confirmed hostility to the Federal Government. There is scarcely any Slavery in Carroll County.

We now come to the Vth, or Frank Thomas's District, composed of the three Western Counties of the State, and almost free from the curse of slave labor. He had no antagonist. He went 233 votes over the combined vote of Lincoln, Bell, and Douglas, but left an uncast vote of some 6,500 which had been thrown for Breckinridge. This large constituency cannot be set down as the partisans of rebellion for the sake of the Slave cause. Not one-tenth of them own any slaves at all, but they are strong party men, and go with their party from the force of habit. As between the Union and Slavery, most of them would be found with the Union, if their votes were needed. Gov. Thomas may be said to represent the feelings of most of them upon the Slavery question, as well as upon that of the Union, though in regard to the latter they can hardly be said to have reached the fighting point.

The VIth District is composed of seven intensely Pro-Slavery counties, and the prejudices of the inhabitants are overwhelmingly in favor of the institution and its supremacy, not only in the State, but in the United States. Howard and Montgomery Counties are less so than the others, but enough so to render hopeless hitherto the election of anybody to Congress but a thorough Pro-Slavery representative. It will be seen that the total vote of June last falls short of the Presidential 2,735—Calvert short of the vote for Lincoln, Bell, and Douglas, 1,297, and Harris of the vote for Breckinridge, 1,438. The examination of the vote in the several counties of this district will discover some curious results, illustrative of the sympathy which the people of these counties have with the rebellion. Harris was an undisguised Secessionist, while Calvert, a large slaveholder and a lineal descendant of Lord Baltimore, was not only for the Union, but for the preservation of Slavery intact. His position alone would be sufficient to force him to surrender the Union to the demands of the Slave-power, if the exigency should present itself.

To sum up, there were cast in the whole State, at the June election, 42,403 votes for the six Union candidates, and 24,706 for the four Secession or Rebel candidates, leaving a majority of 17,697 for the Union, but if the votes for Breckinridge thrown last fall in the Second and Fifth Districts, be counted at 5,000 each in favor of Secession, then the majority for Union will be reduced to 7,697, that is the Rebel sentiment in the State of Maryland will be represented by 34,706 votes, and the Union sentiment by 42,403. The coming election for Governor, Judges, and Members of the Legislature, will be hotly contested upon the platform of unconditional Unionism, and if the right men are put up for these places, there can be no doubt of a signal Union triumph, provided, always, that the Federal arms shall continue to march on to victory over the rebellion.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.—At the stated meeting of this Club, held last evening at Cooper Institute, Mr. Sinclair Tousey presided, and Mr. Oliver opened with some remarks on the following subject, which was laid over the previous evening:

"*Resolved*, That the surest and quickest way of ending the rebellion and establishing a permanent peace, is to declare immediate and unconditional emancipation."

Mr. Oliver proposed adding, "Wherever rebellion exists." His argument was, that the Union, with Slavery in it, was not worth preserving. But the only way of really preserving the Union, was by emancipation. For even if the South was "subjugated," Jeff. Davis and his crew would but return to Congress, and raise again the old question of Slavery. Congress had now the power to abolish Slavery, as the South had departed from the protection of the law. The speaker's sentiments were, that the negro had as much right to own the master, as the master his negro. As a point of fact, he stoutly denied, on the authority of his own observation, the accepted notion that white men could not live at the South, and work where negroes do.

Dr. Kennedy, of Syracuse, announced that he had found it necessary to change his platform, and he believed that the Republican party, if it intended to exist any longer, must henceforth have abolition on its platform. He had come to the conclusion that slaves must be liberated wherever they can be found. The war could not be terminated honestly on the present platform, nor would God permit it to be so terminated. All the European and civilized nations were against the United States with slavery in it. The speaker read extracts from Lord Shaftesbury's late speech, to the effect that England could never sympathize with either of the leading political parties so long as both clung firmly to slavery.

Dr. Gould offered a substitute more radical still, being a recommendation that President Lincoln should proclaim emancipation by martial law. This was opposed. One member denounced the Club for "eternally" passing resolutions which must eventually split the party.

After speeches by E. Webster and others the resolution was passed and the meeting adjourned.

Fire in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

OGDENSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

A fire broke out this morning destroying the stores and warehouses of J. H. Morgan, H. T. Bacon, and J. G. Averell & Co., also an adjoining unoccupied building. Loss estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. Insurance $25,000.

A Yacht Wrecked—Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

The yacht Wave with four young men from this city, was wrecked outside the harbor last night. Three of them were drowned, viz.: James Gordon of the firm of Gordon and Mackay of this city, Pierce Morton, ex-midshipman in the Royal Navy and John Mitchell.

A MULE WITH A COLT.—*The San Jose (Cal.) Tribune* says: "A mule passed through that city recently, with a healthy foal by her side—the progeny of the mule." There are said to be few instances of this kind on record.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Enforcement of Stringent Rules.

THE CASE OF MR. FAULKNER.

The Government and the Baltimore Traitor Prisoners.

COL. BURKE TO BE SUSTAINED.

AID FOR THE MISSOURI PATRIOTS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

THE COMING OF GARIBALDI.

The State Department has not authorized any of our cotemporaries to contradict the statement that Garibaldi has offered his services to the Government.

SOLDIERS AND OTHERS LEAVING THE CITY.

Under the rule that a Provost-Marshal's duty is to see that no peaceful citizen is molested in person or property by persons in the employ of the United States, Gen. Porter has issued the following order to Capt. Davison, who commands the guard at the railroad depot:

It is directed by the Provost-Marshal that you permit no soldiers to leave this city by the railroad, who are unable to show that they have been properly discharged from the service of the United States. Also, that no negroes, without sufficient evidence of their being free, or of their right to travel, are permitted to leave the city upon the cars.

This order was enforced to-day in the case of fourteen negroes, whom the Fire Zouaves were taking to New-York. They are now at large in the city.

PLEASURE-RIDING IN AMBULANCES.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order forbidding the use of ambulances, which have often served as pleasure vehicles, for any purpose except transportation of sick and wounded, the drivers to be furnished with passes by a brigade commander.

A CHECK TO JEHUING.

The Provost Marshal reminds employees and followers of the army, that they are subject to the articles of war, and that rapid driving, or riding in the streets except in cases of necessity, and abuse of working horses and mules will be punished.

PROMOTION OF COL. HUNTER.

The appointment of Col. David Hunter as Major-General was made in conformity with the wishes of the Illinois delegation. It is understood that he will command the Illinois Volunteers. He was Paymaster when the war commenced, promoted to a Colonelcy of the 3d Cavalry, and acted as Brigadier at Bull Run.

COMMANDERS OF NEW BRIGADES.

The brigades made to-day are all put under old army officers.

CONTRABANDS AT WORK.

Twenty confiscated negroes have been brought up to the Navy-Yard by the Resolute, and set at work there.

CONSUL TO SHANGHAE.

Jas. H. Partridge, who was Gov. Hicks's Private Secretary while Hicks was a Union Governor, but who spiritedly resigned his office when the Governor convened the Maryland Legislature, was to-day fitly appointed Consul to Shanghae.

CONSUL TO LEGHORN.

Andrew Jackson Stevens of Iowa has been appointed Consul to Leghorn.

REPORTS BY THE RELEASED SURGEONS.

Two of the released Surgeons agree that our wounded at Richmond are well cared for. Good air and good food, but somewhat crowded. They deny that our wounded were bayoneted, or our hospitals shelled; that there were masked batteries or intrenchments upon the field of battle.

One of Beauregard's aids told them that but 15,000 were engaged on their side, and confessed that if their soldiers had been aware that they were whipped along the whole line, they would have fled.

What buoyed them up and dispirited us was the false story that Johnston was coming with 17,000 reserves. Their wounded taunted ours, lying side by side, with the soon-to-come re-enforcement, which turned out to be but 4,000 strong.

The Surgeons believe their wounded to be 1,500. At least, greatly more than ours. Theirs are along the road from Manassas to Richmond, in hospitals and private houses. Ours are mostly at Richmond. The prisoners are being distributed among the several States.

The Surgeons were released on their parole not to do duty on the field. They can, however, tend the wounded in hospitals.

The surgeons took a parole at Manassas the day after the battle, that they might return to our wounded. Only those were granted parole who were captured while attending wounded. Two of them have had interviews with Mr. Cameron, and will have with the President to-morrow.

The following is Beauregard's indorsement of their parole:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21, 1861.

The parole of these surgeons is taken to prevent the necessity of guarding them while attending to the enemy's wounded, with the understanding that it was to be continued by the War Department after leaving here, and that they were to be permitted to return to their homes when their services would be no longer required on the ground; that they were non-combatants, and might have got off if they had accepted the example of their fellow-officers.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

JESSIE FREMONT.

Private letters from Gen. Fremont speak of the great assistance which his wife, "Jessie," well remembered of the campaign of 1856, is rendering him in this most serious contest. She acts as his private secretary, writing many of his most important business letters, and taking notes of his conversation with officers on matters of moment.

THE CASE OF MR. FAULKNER.

Ex-Minister Faulkner is still in the quarters of Capt. Willard. He has not been formally examined, and is not permitted to communicate with friends. Marshal Lamon visited him to-day. He requested writing materials, the daily papers, and his baggage, which were given to him after an examination of his baggage. It is probable that the commander of Fort Lafayette will have him for an unwilling guest.

PERMITS TO CROSS THE BRIDGES.

A general order is issued to-night giving Provost Marshal Porter the authority of granting passes over the bridges and within the lines, which are to be given only to those having official business with the troops, except by the special order of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief. For several days no one has been permitted to cross the chain-bridge without an order from General McClellan.

GEN. MANSFIELD.

Gen. Mansfield is still retained in command of this Department, and is busily occupied in providing quarters for the troops as they arrive.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Government has ordered Col. Berdan to form his first regiment of Sharpshooters from companies in different States.

GEN. ANDERSON.

Brigadier-General Anderson dined with the President to-day. He will take command in Kentucky so soon as his health is restored.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. McClellan spent most of the evening with Mr. Lincoln.

MRS. LINCOLN'S DEPARTURE.

Mrs. Lincoln starts to-morrow morning for Long Branch.

A DISORDERLY SOLDIER SHOT.

Last evening the Provost Guard arrested three soldiers without passes; one named Underhill, member of the 1 th New-York Regiment attempted to escape, and being ordered to stop, was shot and fell dead instantly. As he wore his proper dress, a Zouave uniform, it is thought he intended to go home with the Zouaves.

CAPTURE OF A SECESSIONIST.

A Secessionist was captured on Mount Vernon Road last night, and another this morning. A box of paper found, not yet examined.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Information is received here that Gen. Fremont was immediately going to give Gen. Sigel all the aid in his power. On the order of the War Department here, forces from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are undoubtedly now in Missouri to reënforce Gen. Sigel.

COL. BURKE AND THE BALTIMORE TRAITORS.

Col. Martin Burke, in command of Fort Lafayette, in charge of the Baltimore Secessionist prisoners, will, of course, be sustained by the Government in his opposition to the efforts of lawyers and traitors to get the guilty free. Orders went on to-day for him to defend himself if attacked, and to Col. Scott to reënforce him if necessary.

THE ARREST OF MR. NELSON.

Congressman Nelson, working his way to Washington from Tennessee, was obliged to pass through a portion of Virginia, where he was betrayed by a man of whom he inquired his way. A party of forty horsemen were sent after him, and easily made him prisoner.

MEDICAL CADETS.

The following section of an Act of Congress in relation to the corps of Medical Cadets is published for the information of all concerned:

And be it further enacted, That there be added to the Medical Staff of the Army a Corps of Medical Cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the general hospital and as ambulance attendants in the field, under the direction and control of the medical officers alone. They shall have the same rank and pay as the military cadets at West Point. Their number shall be regulated by the exigencies of service, at no time to exceed fifty. It shall be composed of young men of liberal education, students of medicine, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, who have been reading medicine for two years and have attended at least one course of lectures in a medical college. They shall enlist for one year and be subject to the rules and articles of war. On the fifteenth day of the last month of their service the near approach of their discharge shall be reported to the Surgeon-General, in order, if desired, that they may be relieved by another detail of applicants.

Application must be made to the Surgeon-General for admission into the corps, in conformity with the above act stating the date and place of birth, place of residence, period of medical studies, and inclosing the certificate of the Dean of the College (or, when not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence of the fact) that the applicant has attended one full course in a medical college.

These applications must also be accompanied with testimonials of the good moral character and sound physical condition of the candidate.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

ASSIGNMENTS OF LAND WARRANTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently decided that assignments of land warrants in bank are not valid, and that the names of the assignees, to render them legal, must be written thereon at the time of the transfer.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE TREASURY.

The Treasury Department will soon issue instructions to disbursing officers in effect that no creditor of the Government is to be compelled to take Treasury notes in satisfaction of his claim.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The visit of the Secretary of the Interior North is in connection with the meeting of the United States Marshals in New-York, on Tuesday, in order to take more effective measures for suppressing the slave-trade.

A REGULAR CAPTAINCY TENDERED TO CAPTAIN MEAGHER.

Thomas Francis Meagher was yesterday offered a Captaincy in the regular army, which, however, he respectfully declined, with a request to the Secretary of War to transfer it to some other officer of the 69th New-York Regiment, who, from circumstances of a longer term of military service than he could speak of, and a larger amount of military practice and information than he possessed, is better entitled to the distinction. Assured that there will be no difficulty in having this wish gratified, he recommended to the Secretary the favorable consideration of Capt. James Kelly, the senior Captain of the 69th.

THE WOUNDED OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Capt. Meagher, Capt. Clarke, and Lieut. Col. Nugent of that regiment, are here looking after their wounded in the various hospitals, and on business connected with the payment of their men.

MR. BATES DECLINES A BRIGADIERSHIP.

Joshua H. Bates, who was recommended by the Ohio Congressional delegation for a Brigadier-Generalship, has declined the appointment.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Wm. S. Wood of New-York was to-day recommissioned as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

THE MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

J. Lothrop Motley, who was recently appointed Minister to Austria, will at once repair to Vienna.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments of Consuls have also just been made:

At Shanghae, James R. Partridge; Leeds, James W. Marshall; Leghorn, Andrew J. Stevens; Genova, F. Casby; Amsterdam, F. J. Klauser.

All the important consular appointments are now filled, and it is believed that there is no longer any representative of the Government abroad who is not its loyal friend and supporter. It is supposed that no more changes will be made, except as special emergencies may happen from time to time requiring them.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The President to-day appointed Col. Hunter, who commanded a column in the late engagement, to be a Major-General, and Major Stoneman of the Cavalry, W. F. Smith of the Topographical Corps, and H. W. Benham of the Engineers, to be Brigadier-Generals of the volunteer forces.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA'S OPERATIONS.

The Potomac flotilla is still actively employed. Capt. Craven, who is Commander on board the Yankee, informs the Navy Department that he will report in person the circumstances attending the capture of ten negroes. On the evening of the 11th a negro came on board and mentioned the name of an individual who has been exceedingly active in procuring supplies for the Rebels, including arms, ammunition, and men, and sending them in boat loads from Herring Creek over into Virginia. He further says that this agent had assistants in forwarding recruits to the various landings, and that at Herring Creek there was a minister acting as Southern spy.

Captain Budd of the Resolute, it appears, broke up the depot at Herring Creek, at the mouth of the Machodoc, in Virginia. On going to the creek, he was fired at with muskets. He, however, landed and destroyed the premises, and captured a large boat. He found there a party of Secessionists from Maryland sheltered in a house, but they soon escaped to the woods.

Captain Budd and party chased them for a mile, but, owing to superior fleetness, they soon got beyond the reach of harm.

The Captain took the contrabands of Colonel Brown who were there. Of course, his property used for these purposes is confiscated. The foreman of the contraband, who, it is added, is a remarkably intelligent negro, informed Captain Budd that an expedition is organized in Machodoc to capture any of the schooners which are anchored or becalmed in that vicinity.

Lieut. Mygatt of the Reliance, under date of the 13th, says: on the night of the 9th, while this vessel was at anchor before Piney Point, a boat was seen plying about, and acting in a suspicious manner. Upon being hailed, it came alongside. The crew was composed of four negroes, who represented themselves as belonging to Col. Forbes, and that he lived on the Machodoc River, in Virginia. They stated that they had run away from their master because he intended to use them for military purposes; or, to repeat their own words, because, "he wanted to send them to the wars." The negroes have been sent to the Resolute for transportation to Washington.

Captain Craven says: On the shore of the Potomac not one in twenty is true Union, and I sometimes think there are hundreds of them organized into companies, perhaps regiments, and prepared to act against the Government at any moment.

MR. FAULKNER.

Ex-Minister Faulkner is still in jail, which is directly under military guard. He will probably soon be removed to the more comfortable quarters of the Provost-Marshal.

MYSTERIOUS SILENCE OF LIEUT. PERRY.

The Navy Department, ever since the 31st of March last, has been unable to hear from Lieut. Roger Perry, to whom it has repeatedly addressed orders. He seems to be mysteriously among the missing.

THE WASHINGTON PRESS AND THE RECENT RULE.

It is understood that the Washington newspapers will hereafter be required to conform as far as possible to the restrictive rule now applied to telegraphic correspondence in relation to military movements.

THE OBLIGATION OF THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

This morning 24 prisoners, taken after the battle of Bull Run, reached here. They left Richmond day before yesterday, and were sent by rail to our lines near Fort Monroe. The following is a copy of their obligation:

"We, the undersigned, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and citizens of the United States, do make our unqualified parole of honor, that we will not, by arms, information, or otherwise, during the existing hostilities between the United States and Confederate States of America, aid or abet the enemies of the said Confederate States, or any of them, in any form or manner whatsoever, until released or exchanged.

"Witness W. H. WINDER,
"Aug. 11, 1861. Brig.-Gen. C. S. A."

Among those thus returned are James McCarthy and Frederick Holmes of the Connecticut 1st; Charles Greenwood and George Hinckley of the Connecticut 2d; Joseph H. Eldridge, Hospital Assistant, and Jas. Collings of the Rhode Island 2d; Josiah W. Richardson of the Rhode Island 1st—in all 24; a number of whom, however, deny that they gave any parole whatever.

The Assistant-Surgeon of the 1st Minnesota refused to accept the parole, and remains a prisoner in Richmond. The entire party were threatened with popular violence repeatedly on their way from Richmond to Fortress Monroe. J. M. Lewis, Surgeon of the 2d Wisconsin, is among the returned.

A TENDER FROM ST. LOUIS.

Captain Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has tendered to the War Department the services of a body of 2,400 men now ready at St. Louis to take the field, who asked that he shall be temporarily detached from the regular service, in order that he may be their Colonel.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY.

It is directed by the Provost Marshal that no soldiers shall be permitted to leave this city by the railroad who are unable to show that they have been properly discharged from the service of the United States; also, that no negroes, without sufficient evidence of their being free, or of their right to travel, are permitted to leave the city upon the cars. The enforcement of this order has resulted in taking from the New-York Fire Zouaves fourteen negroes, whom they were attempting to convey to that city.

COL. BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Secretary of War has ordered Col. Berdan to collect his first regiment of Sharpshooters as soon as possible.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, August 13, 1861.

The name of the soldier killed last night by the sentry was Corporal Thompson, Company B, 18th New-York regiment, instead of Daniel Nuderhead.

Lieut. John H. C. Hyatt, of the 32d New-York regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal for Alexandria, in place of Capt. Vickers, resigned.

FROM SANDY HOOK, MARYLAND.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

On Saturday night, Sergeant Tompkins of Company A, 2d Cavalry, was sent out in charge of the pickets, and it was observed that he took with him his entire equipments. After stationing the first picket, he disappeared, and has not been heard from. It is stated here that Sergeant Tompkins's father and brothers are officers of the Confederate Army, and there is but little doubt expressed that he has cast his lot among the Rebels.

Four refugees from Martinsburg were brought into camp by Col. Geary's pickets this morning.

There was a report yesterday that the notorious McDonald, with eighteen rebel cavalry, was in Martinsburg, pressing men into service, and several Unionists, refusing, were imprisoned. The refugees left to avoid being pressed into the rebel army. The refugees from Martinsburg have no knowledge of any large bodies of rebels in that section.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

Six prisoners, taken at the Point of Rocks, were sent here to-day, under guard, to Fort McHenry, it is supposed.

Various reports are circulating in the camps that the Rebel militia is collecting at various points in Upper Virginia.

A regiment was at Sheppardstown on Sunday, and the encampment visible from the Maryland Hights.

There is great activity at Headquarters.

Maryland secessionists continue to be brought in for prowling along the lines. Some important arrests have been made.

No attack is anticipated at present from the enemy.

The work on the bridge is progressing. The structure will be passable shortly.

The general health in the camps is good.

The weather is rainy and somewhat cooler.

INTERESTING FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF ROSENCRANZ, LEE, WISE AND ANDERSON.

WHEELING, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

Our latest information from Gen. Rosecrans's command is that he is in the immediate vicinity of Cheat Mountain Pass—about Beverly and Huttonville—preparing to give Gen. Lee a warm reception, if he attempts to force his way over the Alleghanies. Lee has arrived within striking distance of the east side of the pass, with such troops as he could gather from the rout of Garnett's dispersed army.

Anderson was at Staunton on the 27th ultimo, pushing on to join Lee in front of the Pass, and Wise's retreat for Lewisburg was doubtless to form a junction with Lee at or about the same point.

We have every hope that Gen. Rosecrans will be able to manage all three—Lee, Wise and Anderson—as successfully as Gen. McClellan managed Pegram and Garnett. There is, however, a deplorable want of arms to equip properly the large reënforcements which Rosecranz may obtain in any moment in Western Virginia, that he may be able thus to render them serviceable troops.

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL FORCES.

A SPLENDID UNION VICTORY.

GEN. LYON KILLED.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

8,000 Union Troops Against 23,000 Rebels.

800 Union Men Killed and Wounded

REBEL LOSS HEAVY.

Gens. McCulloch and Price Killed.

REBEL TENTS AND WAGONS DESTROYED.

Slaughter and Dismay of the Rebels.

COOLNESS OF GEN. SIGEL.

HIS RETURN TO ROLLA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13—p. m.

Rumors are current on the street, in which some reliance is placed, that Gen. Lyon's command in the South-West has been totally routed by the rebels.

Gen. Lyon, himself was killed, and Gen. Sigel was in full retreat with the remnant of the Federal forces.

This information is said to have been received by Secessionists last evening.

The messenger who brought the news killed four horses between Springfield and Rolla in his haste to out-strip the Government messenger.

Great anxiety is felt by the Union men here, and most serious apprehensions are indulged in for the safety of our army.

We shall probably get something reliable on the arrival of the train to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, August 13, 1861.

The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield, on Saturday last, furnished by one of Gen. Lyon's aids:

To Major-Gen. FREMONT.

Gen. Lyon, in three columns under himself and Gen. Sigel and Major Sturgis of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at 6½ on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded. Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster-rolls taken from the enemy give his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds.

Their loss is reported heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed ... Gen. Sigel left only one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. He continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and $250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

The following is a verbal report taken from a special messenger, who brought dispatches for Gen. Fremont:

Early on Saturday morning, Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield to give battle to the enemy. He came up to him on Davis Creek, on Green's Prairie, a few miles south-west of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on a rolling ground, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning.

Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Capt. Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back toward their encampment on Wilson's Creek. Gen. Lyon's cavalry, posted on the enemy's left flank, and Gen. Sigel's artillery on the right, there then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp, shells from Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana regiment and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight, and were almost annihilated.

Sometime in the afternoon, as General Lyon was leading on his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to his men, waving his hat in his hand, and cheering them into victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball, and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved on Gen. Sigel. Pursuit continued until nightfall, when our little army rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy.

Sunday morning, Gen. Sigel fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield fell back upon that city, where the Home Guards were stationed.

On reaching Springfield, fearing the great number of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Sigel concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his pursuing trains and meet the reënforcements which were on the way to him. At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Gen. Sigel has not been disturbed in his march.

Ninety of the Rebels were captured, among whom was a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. McCulloch were among the trophies taken.

Reënforcements are on the way to Rolla, and Gen. Sigel and his army may be considered safe.

In consequence of the recent special trains on the south-west branch and the extensive preparations made here for sending re-enforcements to Gen. Sigel, no train came from Rolla to-night. Nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The police office was taken possession of this evening by the United States Authorities, and special orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at the various armories to be prepared for any emergency. The city is quiet now and no apprehensions of disturbances are felt.

It is understood that General Fremont will declare martial-law to-morrow.

A loan of $250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by General Fremont.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted to command the various approaches to the city.

It is stated that Gen. Sigel would have lost another gun had he not compelled the prisoners to drag it off the field.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

The War Department, to-day, received a dispatch from Major Gen. Fremont, saying among other things that Gen. Lyon's Aid reports an engagement with a severe loss on both sides, and that Genl. Lyon was killed.

Gen. Sigel was in command, and retiring in good order from Springfield toward Rolla.

From St. Louis.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861—p. m.

We have been afflicted for the last week with sporadic cases of that popular epidemic of the season, the panic. Among a few old women of both sexes, fear that the Rebels would attack and capture this city has murdered sleep. St. Louis is really in about as much danger on that score as Chicago, Boston, or Portland.

The threatened attack upon Cairo and Bird's Point, by the insurgents under Gen. Gideon J. Pillow and Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson (always Thompson with a p), are also probably feints. Cairo is admirably fortified, under the direction of Col. Wagner, one of the very best engineers in our service, and well garrisoned under Gen. Prentiss, who is an efficient and vigilant officer. Its guns command Bird's Point, which is also amply fortified and garrisoned; and if they should be attacked by 25,000 men, well supplied with artillery, there is no reasonable room for doubt that they would be successfully defended.

The real objects of the rebels, now threatening Southern Missouri, are probably first to cut off Gen. Lyon, and then, concentrating their forces, which amount in the aggregate to about 35,000 men, to move up through the State to Jefferson City, and reinstate Claiborne F. Jackson in the Gubernatorial chair. That they may accomplish the first design there is some danger. Lyon has only about 9,000 men, while the force immediately threatening him, under Ben McCulloch and Rains, amounts to 20,000. He has but little cavalry, while they are amply supplied. At our latest accounts (up to last Monday noon) the two armies were only ten miles apart; and before you receive this letter, the telegraph may advise you of a decisive engagement between them. As heavy as the odds are against him, I believe Lyon will be victorious. He has a star command (though we have bitter complaints from it about the dilatory manner in which supplies and equipments from this city have been forwarded); no one doubts the bravery or discipline of both rank and file; and he has with him Gen. Sigel, who has won the greenest laurels of any of our commanders during the war.

But even if Gen. Lyon should be compelled to fall back, the Rebels can never reach Jefferson City. All the railroads are in the hands of the Government, and fifty thousand men can be thrown into the State capital before they can advance within sixty miles of it.

Gen. Fremont is working with marvelous energy, giving himself only four or five hours out of the twenty-four for sleep, and diffusing new life and activity through every department of the service. Mrs. Fremont is also here, and her whole heart is in the cause.

The seven gunboats which Mr. Eads of this city has contracted to build, are to be completed within sixty days from the 5th of August. Their aggregate cost to the Government is to be $630,000, of which about $400,000 will be expended for labor. The weather is intensely hot.

Late from Springfield.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 7, 1861.

The citizens of this place have for the past week been in a state of almost constant alarm and apprehension, which the presence of our troops, who returned from Stone County, failed to relieve entirely, though there was much more quiet Monday night than during our ... of "fall in," to the soldiers and renewed anxiety on the part of civilians. Yesterday the enemy arrived at Wilson's Creek, twelve miles from here, where we camped Sunday night. Their force at that point is variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000, and the commander is Ben. McCulloch.

Our force had been judiciously placed at various commanding points in this vicinity, and could have been easily concentrated if necessary upon any one of the roads leading from the city. Yesterday passed with anxious looking for battle, but neither army made any approach to the other.

At dark, however, a detachment of 175 cavalry, five miles from town, on the Mt. Vernon road, made a rush at a few Home Guards and Captain Stockton's company of infantry (Kansas 1st), and succeeded in carrying off a couple of sentinels and three or four horses, but leaving three dead upon the field. General Lyon immediately dispatched two companies to their assistance, but the enemy had fled. The balance of the Kansas 1st and Colonel Sigel's regiment started about midnight, and moved five miles out on the Fayetteville road, expecting to go on seven miles farther, but for military reasons returned to town, where they arrived early just at daylight. Unhappily, the Union people embraced the unwarranted idea that we were retreating before the enemy, whom we had just pursued twenty-four miles, and who had repeatedly declined battle on their own terms, and in their own country. They also soon spread the report that the enemy were surrounding the town, would soon possess themselves of every avenue, cut off our meager supplies of commissaries, and force us to attempt a retreat from here or shamefully surrender.

The scene in town under such influences as these has been anything but pleasant. Old men wrung their hands at the agonizing thought, and hurriedly gathered up their most valuable household articles, chattels, &c., and flew in all directions. The stores suddenly closed, and soon boxes of goods emerged from them, and were placed in wagons ready for departure with the army. The Branch Bank was relieved of $230,000 in gold and $20,000 in currency, at the request of the directors, and all together it was the saddest scene I ever witnessed. Tears bedewed the cheeks of woman, and man sorrowed that he could not weep. Many left for St. Louis. Many supposed they were about to go forth from circumstances of comfort and elegance to those of want and beggary. The alarm subsided about the middle of the afternoon, and all breathed freer. The troops are in excellent spirits, and still anxious to meet and chastise the rebels, as they richly deserve. A force of 25,000 is a necessity, however, to pursue our advantages, and an entire change in the commissariat, so that we may be properly and promptly supplied with the necessaries of camp life. Shall we leave the loyal citizens of South-West Missouri to be trodden under foot, for want of those troops who are waiting and anxious to fight all over the Free North?

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

A number of the heaviest business firms of this city, publish a card to-day, declaring that, having seen in the daily papers a statement of the number of regiments in Gen. Banks's command, which information is of great importance to the enemy, they will withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from any newspaper continuing to furnish information of military movements.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

Three scouts returned this evening from Charleston, Mo., bringing three Rebel prisoners, well armed and mounted. The prisoners said the Tennessee forces, under Gen. Pillow, had reloaded at New-Madrid, and that Jeff. Thompson contemplates an immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

A man named Harrison escaped from jail in Liberty, Missouri, where he was confined on a charge of swindling about two weeks since, has reached Fort Leavenworth and enlisted in a volunteer corps.

On Sunday morning he was delivered to the Missouri officials by order of Capt. W. E. Prince, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, and escorted by soldiers to the ferry to Weston.

The affair causes much talk here, our citizens believing that the Captain transcended his authority in surrendering an alleged criminal without a warrant from the civil authorities.

Captain Prince has been arrested on a warrant issued by Recorder Cohan, and will have an examination to-morrow.

No military movements of note are taking place in this quarter.

INTERESTING FROM SANTA FE.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to July 29, has arrived.

Lieut. Smith of the 5th Infantry went to Chihuahua, to recover the Government train stolen by one Kirk, a wagon master, and was taken prisoner by the Texan troops, and is now at El Paso, on parole. It is reported that there are a large number of Texans on their way up to seize Fort Stanton, and any Government property they can find.

Preparations have been made to receive them at Fort Stanton. They can defend themselves if they have no artillery, and they will never get near enough to do any harm to the Federal pickets, as the Federal pickets are out fifty miles in every direction.

News had reached Santa Fé that the regulars had been ordered home; if so, the Government virtually abandons the Territory to the South, the volunteers being no protection to the inhabitants.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by 13 companies of regulars, 10 of infantry, and 3 of dragoons. The regulars are under marching orders as soon as the volunteers can relieve them.

The Apache Indians are troublesome, they thinking because the United States troops have abandoned some of their posts, that it is left open to them to murder and steal. They have attacked the Overland Mail coach and killed the driver, but were finally repulsed, and the coach went on.

Two steamboats passed our landing yesterday going down the river loaded with United States troops, their destination supposed to be Lexington, as the time of the enlistment of the troops now here has expired.

All quiet here.

JUDGE CATRON EXPELLED FROM NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

Judge Catron of the Supreme Court was last week expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee, because of his refusal to resign the Judgeship. He was obliged to leave his wife in Nashville on account of her sickness.

SOUTHERN ITEMS—VIA LOUISVILLE, KY.

RICHMOND (Va.), Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

A dispatch says that a land slide occurred on Sunday night at 10 o'clock, about 17 miles from Richmond, on the Manassas route. Eight cars containing soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces. Two companies from Louisville were the principal sufferers.

Nothing has been publicly done by the Confederate Congress to-day.

Returns from Tennessee show a majority for the Confederate Constitution of 52,000, and for Governor Harris of about 30,000. In the 1st District Mr. Nelson is elected to both the Federal and Confederate Congress by a large majority. In the IIId District Melker received 7,062 votes for the Confederate Congress, and 2,045 for the Federal Congress.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 10th, says that Gens. Lee and Rosencranz attempted to get the advantage of each other in an advanced position, and a battle ensued. Forty Federals were killed, but the Confederates met with but little loss. Gen. Lee had two and Gen. Rosencranz four regiments. Gen. Lee ... gained near Big Spring, in Pocahontas County, 15 miles from Huntersville, which commands the turnpike from Randolph to the Lewisburg and Central road.

The Charleston Courier publishes extracts from private letters from Tampa, dated August 1, which say that the schooner Wanderer, which had been captured by the Federal fleet, brings news of the capture last night of the United States steamer Crusader by the Confederates.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

Gov. Harris orders all the fire-arms and swords belonging to the State of Tennessee to be collected by constables and sent to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville, or Memphis.

The Richmond Enquirer endeavors to convey the impression that the Federal troops burned Hampton.

Yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

Down's warehouse, wherein the Government had stored contraband goods, was burglariously entered last night, and pistols and other arms stolen.

The Charleston Evening News has suspended. Most of the other Southern papers have raised the prices.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

It is reported here that the two regiments composing Camp Boone, Tenn., have received orders forthwith to proceed to Virginia.

The Savannah Republican publishes a memorial, protesting against Southerners purchasing Confederate stores in Northern markets, during the hostilities.

The Macon Telegraph says that Governor Harris is informed that Gen. Fremont was preparing with 25,000 men to operate against Gen. Pillow, at New-Madrid, Mo. Governor Harris said that he could put 50,000 picked men into the field in a few days, and would reënforce Gen. Pillow.

From California.

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, 50 miles West of Fort Kearney, Aug. 13, 1861.

The Pony Express passed here at 9 p. m. yesterday from San Francisco, with dates to the 3d inst. for the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3, 1861.

The Pony Express arrived at the outer telegraph station last evening with St. Louis dates of the 25th ult., bringing the first announcement of the disastrous defeat of the Federal forces near Manassas, the news occupying six columns of to-day's *Bulletin* and *Alta*. It has been published as fast as received, and is just completed. The effect casts a gloom over our loyal people, who realize more generally that we are engaged in a terrible war, which may last for years, but which must be prosecuted till every foot of the Union acknowledge our Government, no matter what the cost.

On the evening of the 31st the Breckinridge Democrats attempted to hold a mass meeting in San Francisco to ratify the nominations of their Conventions. Their candidates for Governor and Congress were to address the meeting. Some 3,000 men crowded Music Hall.

The speakers were present to address the audience, but were prevented, by storms of groans, hisses, and never-ending cheers for the Stars and Stripes and the Union. The meeting was an evidence that there is no toleration for Secession sympathizers in San Francisco.

Oregon news has been received overland.

In consequence of unfavorable weather, there will be great a deficiency of crops. There will not be more than one-half the amount of wheat of last year.

Colonel Wallace, the Republican candidate, is undoubtedly elected to Congress from Washington Territory. His majority over Garfield, at latest accounts, was 407.

The steamer Golden Gate sailed on the 1st inst. for Panama, with 225 passengers and $1,370,000 in treasure.

The heaviest shippers of the treasure were Wells, Fargo & Co., $402,000; Parrott, $157,000; Davidson, $122,000; Donohu, Robleston & Co., $125,000; Salter & Church, $100,000; Coleman & Co., $61,000; Hentrick, $70,000; Pelnyman, $60,000; Scholle, Brothers, $60,000; Schauss, $50,000; Falland & Wild, $33,000; Burnidge, $30,000.

The total amount in treasure shipped here during July is $4,270,000.

There is not much business doing, but the market by no means is quiet, and few changes in prices. Foreign Brandies are active. Domestic Liquors are lower. Tea, Sugar, and Coffee keep steady, and improving. Provisions slow. Butter, 25c. Candles heavy and unchanged. Wheat—Market glutted; sales of 30,000 sacks prime shipping quality at $1 45, and will go still lower.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE NEGROES ON THE ALERT.

PROBABILITIES OF INSURRECTION.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

THE SPY SYSTEM, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WELDON, N. C., Aug. 3, 1861.

No less than four important railroads meet at this point, from which fact Weldon derives its chief consequence, having less than two hundred residents and no business beyond that parasitically carried on by restaurants, hotels, faro banks, and grog shops. The railroads are the Raleigh and Gaston; the Seaboard and Roanoke, terminating at Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, Va.; the Wilmington and Weldon; and the Weldon and Petersburg, running respectively West, East, South, and North, and constituting links of one of the great through lines of Northern and Southern travel.

The place is on the Roanoke River, on either side of whose banks lie the famous "Roanoke lands," which form the most productive agricultural region in the State. The river traverses the wealthy and largely-slaveholding counties of Warren, Halifax, Martin, Northampton and Bertie, and empties into Albemarle Sound not far from Plymouth. It is of very considerable length, narrow but deep, with a strong current, differing in this respect from most of the streams in Eastern Carolina, and rises rapidly after heavy rains, frequently overflowing the adjoining banks and fertilizing them with its rich deposits. The falls at Weldon, around which a canal for boats has been constructed, furnish a splendid water-power, the improvement of which large sums have been expended, but hitherto with little practical result. Halifax, seven miles below, is a place of considerable trade, and has an antiquated air which well comports with its historic note as the cradle of the old Constitution of North Carolina, which was signed on the 18th of December, 1776, in the Court-House, yet standing and in use.

A large transient crowd seems to be constantly hanging about Hapgood's Hotel, which is conveniently and profitably close to the place of debarkation from the frequent trains. There is a telegraph station here—the only one in this quarter of the State—and the flow of gossip and retailing of rumors is often interrupted in these times by the reception of some startling dispatch coming to an idle and curious planter from the neighborhood, and immediately made known to the gaping multitude. Messrs. Long, Bell, Ransom, and others, who can afford to pay, are the beneficent dispensers of this occasional intelligence. You should see the rush when the train gets in from Petersburg, at 11 o'clock, bringing *The Daily Express*, a penny paper crammed with sensation items, which sells readily for five cents a copy.

Were I so disposed, I might fill your columns with alarming statements upon almost every conceivable exciting topic, and fully as "reliable," doubtless, as the stuff of which a great deal of "news" is made now-a-days. Whether the "old men see visions" and the "young men dream dreams," and so fabricate their "facts" out of imaginary data, I cannot tell for a certainty, but presume not altogether. Of one thing I am sure: that the negroes, whose cunning and duplicity are wonderful, have a pretty fair idea of what is going on, and only want the word to work fearful mischief. Somehow or other, by some secret telegraph which cannot be detected, whatever one learns is speedily communicated to the rest. They hang about groups of whites, their countenances unutterably stolid, or grinning with stupid indifference, as if they neither heard nor understood, and catch up every thing that is said. They all know of the negro Tillman and his deeds, and they recollect Fremont and John Brown. Indeed, these opportunities for getting information are vastly better than those of the poorer class of whites. So ubiquitous are the negroes in a Southern household, that neither the table, the parlor, nor the sleeping-room, has any secrets from them, and they are remarkably shrewd at drawing inferences. Many masters, with infatuated and idiotic folly, have actually called their slaves together and given them long prepared "explanations" of the pending troubles, and told them lies about the horrors the Abolitionists in "Old Abe's" army would do to them if they ever got them in their clutches. But a slave is not so gullible as what is known in the South as a "mean white man" (who may be imposed upon in this way) and he sees through a lie as well as anybody. It may be he has sense enough to disguise his unbelief and not "let on" that he knows better. So ripe, already, are these pariahs of labor for revolt, that a Nat Turner would now succeed, and the miserable failure of '31 would be, in '61, an enviable triumph. That this trying crisis of the "institution" will pass without a Spartacus I do not believe. Meanwhile, patrol duty is diligently performed night and day, and the strictest vigilance is sedulously exercised; yet there are frequent reciprocal butcheries of whites and blacks, and continual slave escapades, none of the fugitives being caught after much trouble, but most of them eluding all search. The swamps which cover fully one-tenth part of the State, with its nearly fifty thousand square miles, afford an impenetrable covert to the runaway. I have heard of a case, near Plymouth, where a gang of negroes was accidentally discovered in a marsh, within six miles of town, some of whom had disappeared thirteen years before. Not long ago, a planter named Woodruff, living in Northampton County, near here on the railroad, was murdered by his slaves. In Bertie County, a Mr. Askew, a bachelor, fell a victim to a conspiracy of between thirty and forty negroes (as appeared by the confession of one of those implicated), who, after brutally killing him with an ax, set fire to his house, in the ashes of which his blackened remains were found next day. But I will not flood you with these horrors.

There is much discontent at the shape things are taking, and the management of affairs, civil and military, is freely criticised. Hopes, founded on reiterated promises that the war should soon be over, have been bitterly disappointed, and the first enthusiasm of the rebellion has passed away. Of course there are some optimists and people of sanguine temperament, who have unlimited confidence in Davis, Beauregard, & Co., and believe everything will come out right at last.

Crops are very promising, and there have been abundant harvests. Corn is unusually thriving—much more than the usual quantity having been planted, the backwardness of the Spring has been more than compensated by subsequent good weather, though sad havoc was made in some fields by hailstorms in July. There is no lack of provisions—such as they are. I am satisfied that the South never can be *starved* into subjection, and that nothing short of a vigorous pushing of the war can restore the solidity of the Union. The South is preeminently an agricultural region, with a comparatively sparse population covering its vast territory. Corn and pork, of which they will always have enough, are their great staples of subsistence. The rations at which daintily-fed Northern soldiers turn up their noses, and to which it is found so difficult to accustom them, would be luxuries to Southrons—far better than their daily fare. Beef, lamb, mutton, veal, &c., are not known here; milk is rarely used with tea and coffee; potatoes and other vegetables, so far from being considered indispensable, are only occasionally seen; while wild fruits, together with squirrels, birds, rabbits, "possums," and other game, constitute the principal delicacies of the table. Every man who has had opportunities of traveling South will substantiate this statement, unless, indeed, his dietary experience has been limited exclusively to the hotels of the larger towns, where, as a general thing, the bills of fare and styles of cooking are made as Northern as possible. The salt-junk and hard-tack of shipboard would never be unwelcome to a Southern larder. Ham and cabbage is the universally-relished dish, and a stiff bread, compounded of white corn-meal and water, taken hot from the ashes, is eaten with complete contentment, and with no complaint at the absence of butter. The negro munches his with molasses, his peculiar and undisputed luxury, of which he is usually allowed a quart per week. The "smoke-house" is the repository of household stores, the lack of variety being made up by amplitude of quantity. The cooking is, of course, extremely simple, guiltless of the manifold refinements of the French *cuisine*, and intrusted generally to some half-tidied, superannuated negress. Culinary implements are few and primitive, and the kitchens innocent of the modern luxuries of stoves and cooking-ranges.

The most exaggerated and mendacious stories are told and apparently believed about the lawlessness and brutality of the Federal troops, into which alleged outrages upon females enter largely. Their plundering propensities are particularly dwelt upon; and it is said that nearly every one of our men has sent home stolen silver plate, watches, jewelry, &c. Really, it would seem as if the horn gate spoken of by Virgil, by which lies enter this world from the other, had been set wide open, while the ivory one, which admits true reports, is shut and sealed—at least "during the war." By the way, I would remark that accounts of matters South, by refugees and others going North, should be received with liberal allowance. Many of these persons are disguised Secessionists, and a part of their game is to assume the character of volunteer spies. If their statements are credited and acted upon, they may seriously mislead. A Union man of this State told me that, so alarming is this abuse, and so systematically is it perpetrated in the Rebel interest, he felt it his imperative duty to write to Gen. Scott and put him on his guard against this bogus information. I have no doubt the statements of many Union men, even, who are disinterested, in many instances, have been guilty of gross exaggeration. To these, the seeming safety of the thing, a desire to appear well posted, and a willingness to defame the oppressors they had left behind, have furnished strong and perhaps irresistible temptation. I have heard men, recently returned from the North, boasting of their devices of deception, and how they had played upon "Yankee" credulity, and bamboozled the reporters.

To judge from the frequent boasts I hear, even with every reasonable allowance for what may be empty gasconade, I infer that there must be "something rotten in the State" at Washington, and that the Departments are infested with spies and secret traitors, as much more pestilent and dangerous than the rebel, as the night assassin is than the open enemy who confronts you with equal arms. Letters from Federal employees are often read by their recipients to little knots of friends. It is even said that Gen. Scott's plans are minutely revealed to the Confederate generals—but I doubt the ability of the rebel exchequer to pay the large sums reported. This may account, if true, for one disastrous repulse at Bull Run. It is indeed pitiable if the Union is to be stabbed to the death in the very "house of its friends," and if the strategy of our great captains and the prowess of our armies are to be defeated by the venal perfidy of confidence men—and women. The most shocking thing about it is that this treachery is not attributed solely to persons of Southern nativity, but even Northerners, ingrate to the charity which would not ostracise them for their politics, and kindly retained them in office, are charged with it, and I believe too truthfully. Let the Government beware of all whose patriotism is in the least equivocal. The rebels have far too many "friends at Court" in Washington. The race of Sir Robert Walpole's men is not yet extinct, and the rebels count largely, if not chiefly, upon corruption and bribery in consummating their victory. My own idea—not of my friend here whose name I may mention—is as much as in the Capital City of the nation itself—is in hourly danger from these mercenary hounds. They should be thrust out forthwith, even if the business of the Departments stops. It has become a matter of *military necessity*; and, if Cabinet officers are too weak for the work, Gen. McClellan should at once require its execution. Union men at the South are very naturally desirous to place the Government in possession of their loyalty, but this proof of their loyalty might become damning evidence against them at home, and they are frequently withheld from rendering great service by fear of this official treachery, which is known in many cases to have designated patriotic men for the summary vengeance of Vigilance Committees, who, had it not been for base betrayal, would have continued undisturbed. The feeling of distrust of Government employees is universal among Southern Union men. No official incumbent should be spared, unless his loyalty has been subjected to an ordeal which renders it unquestionable. The existence of the Republic, to say nothing of the lives of thousands of true men, inexorably demands it.

A blacksmith named Richardson has exhibited here the scalp of a Capt. Clark, of Boston, who was massacred with his men at Elizabeth City, N. C., on the night of the 1st inst. They had persistently refused to be impressed into the piratical service, and acted with what was thought great obstinacy. This dastardly outrage was committed by a drunken mob, so of course "nobody is responsible" any more than if they had been struck by lightning; but that the mob was instigated by persons in authority, no one familiar with the way such things are managed in this section, can doubt. The victims were taken from the jail where they were confined and mercilessly butchered. In other instances the crews of prizes have been set adrift in open boats—a procedure equivalent to outright murder, if not worse, as the coast is proverbially dangerous, and the chances a thousand to one against rescue, or ever arriving at any Northern port. Whole crews, it is also said, have been burned or sunk with the vessel to which they belonged, after being first heavily ironed and shut up in the hold to prevent escape.

STILL MOVING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, Aug. 12, 1861.

The new regiments from this State are fast filling up, and could be completed more rapidly were it not the wish of the powers that be that they should contain a very large proportion of men from the returned three months' levies. As these are already well drilled, it would be desirable to have as many of them as possible. They have now been paid off, a very few business, since which they call for a little holiday in which to spend their money, get lively, lounge about and recreate generally, after which they intend to re-enlist. A multitude of companies have been already offered and accepted; but room is still reserved for the three months' men when their wild oats have been sowed. But it makes delay. The two regiments will be made up in good time, and they will undoubtedly be a better body of men than the last, beside being infinitely better provided for. There will be a large infusion of cavalry and artillery. Some of the latter will leave for the seat of war in a few days. The cavalry are a stalwart body of men, with heavy horses. Then in the officering of these regiments there will be a wholesale weeding out of the drunkards, the disorderly and incompetent. I need not mention names, but there were shocking drunkards among the old regiments. Now, the Government has devolved on Governor Olden the duty of appointing regimental officers, and he is alive to the wants of the service. He will do his duty as far as he knows it. No incompetent pretender to fuss and feathers can get it hereafter. One paper says that Col. McLean has promised to resign from the 2d Regiment, as charges have been made against him of tampering with the privates, and that the captains and other officers have petitioned for a regular to take command of the regiment. The war duties have added much new business to the quiet routine of a New-Jersey Governor, but our functionary happens to have been brought up to business, and he is thus able to dispatch much in a very little time.

Business is comparatively dead, money scarce, and debts hard to collect. The banks are doing a flourishing business at renewing notes. Some of our working people, turned adrift by want of employment, have wisely packed up their traps and moved off to the West while they had money enough left to take them. Letters received here from Illinois say that men are wanted there to assist in getting in the harvest and do other work. Others are getting ready to go. We can spare these, and still have more left than there is work for. All of our harvest that the army wants spared us has been got in. But potatoes and corn look bad, as we want rain. As usual, farmers begin to talk of short crops, small potatoes, and big prices next Winter. They have already put butter up on us.

Judging by what one sees and hears along the Camden and Amboy line, there must be a great force of men, horse, and cannon going down to Washington. The returning wave has spent its force, while the onward movement is evidently great. The troops travel now go through without any promontory flourish, but quietly and soberly, mostly at night, because the track is then clear of others. All the troops over this road go in first class cars. But the general business of the road has prodigiously declined. The number traveling through has very much lessened, while there is no freight going to or coming from South of Baltimore, the Company having lost its entire Southern connection. Its last dividend was therefore a reduced one.

Princeton College has lost all its Southern students but about two. It usually had about 100. Hard times have taken some away, but the Secession virus had inoculated the rest. Before they left they became excessively insolent, broke off intercourse with Northern students, and put on plantation airs to an extent that bred very distinct mutterings of coming thunder. They herded together, rejoiced over the fall of Sumter, and made themselves so especially offensive that the whole town was rejoiced to be rid of them. Ask any resident of Princeton and he will tell you that the place has not been so quiet and respectable for twenty years, as since these ruffians have cleared out. They would be welcomed back if they would leave their barbarian manners behind them, but not otherwise, at least by citizens and fellow students. Their stampede was a miniature imitation of the exit of those rampant sawbones from the Philadelphia Medical Schools—their going was to kill Philadelphia outright. So the exit of the students was to kill Princeton. But I have an idea that both places still live, and that if anybody is hurt by the exodus, it is the runaways only.

GEN. LYON'S BODY-GUARD.—A prominent feature of the march in Missouri is Gen. Lyon's German body-guard. The latter is composed of 18 athletic St. Louis butchers, each mounted on a powerful horse, and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of navy revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side, and decorated with a white ostrich plume. Almost any time Gen. Lyon, accompanied by half a dozen of these savage looking fellows, may be seen spurring along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly, galloping fiercely to the front and rear, or straight out into the open country. If the General goes into a house, a half-dozen of them will be seen standing in front like iron statues at the bridles of their horses; if he scours along in advance of the train, the clanking of their long sabers is heard beside him. Stop where he will, there may be always seen a stolid squad of white-plumed horsemen awaiting patiently his movements. They are fearless riders, jump fences on a dead run, leap ditches, gallop down steep descents, and, in fact, never ride less fast than their horses can run, unless compelled by some urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body-guards, they act as messengers, scouts, &c., and in consequence have plenty to do. They are commanded by a lieutenant, and from their appearance and daring horsemanship, will, if occasion demands, whip a dozen times their weight in chivalry.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

GEN. WOOL ORDERED TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Butler Probably to Go Away.

STEALING SLAVES TO SELL SOUTH.

SLAVE AND OTHER PROPERTY

An Important Expedition on Foot.

THE LAST EXPEDITION TO POCOMOKE BAY.

Rebel Communication with Baltimore.

CAPT. DYER GOING TO SPRINGFIELD.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Aug. 11, 1861.

The order transferring Gen. Wool to this Department was received this morning. I think this much is the fact. What will follow remains to be seen. Whether Gen. Butler is to remain, and if he remains which will rank the other, or whether he will not leave for some other field, time will show. I will remark, however, that it is scarcely probable that both will be needed here, and I infer that Gen. Butler will leave within the next three days.

Negroes who have recently sought refuge within the Federal lines agree in representing that there are bands of kidnappers scouring the country for many miles around. These land-pirates systematically steal all the able-bodied, salable negroes they can, and run them off to the Southern markets and pocket the proceeds. This system of land-piracy has, according to representation, been carried on to a considerable extent. So that, between the flight of negroes and the stealing by the land-pirates, the owners of this species of property in this region are likely to fare badly. This fact illustrates the morals of the Rebels, and their proclivity for the slave-trade. In this section property in slaves some time since ceased to have any real value. The standard of valuation is completely broken down, and sales of slaves are not heard of. The relation of master and slave does not exist, and it involves no one in the charge of Abolitionism to predict that there is hardly any likelihood of its ever being revived. This state of things must necessarily have a radical effect on landed and every other species of property related to labor. Indeed, every other kind of property has but little more real value than that in negroes. If the lands in this part of the State are ever again cultivated, it must be by free labor. Some of the finest estates in Virginia were in this part of the State. Nearly all of them are now abandoned, and running to waste, master and slave having alike fled, but generally in opposite directions.

Whenever this portion of the Old Dominion again puts on the air of thrift, it will be in other hands. It is scarcely probable that the former, or rather present proprietors will return to cultivate the soil or pursue business. The disruption of society is perfect. The surface of the country has been burnt over, so to speak, ... literally. This, therefore, will at some time or other become a field for new settlers. The soil is excellent, the climate perfectly healthy, and there are many attractions for the enterprising man and him who would be at his ease. What is to follow the fact that the owners of the soil are almost wholly active participants in the rebellion, and how that fact will be made to affect titles, ownership, and proprietary interests, is a question yet to be settled. At present there is no such thing as bargain and sale, or the assertion of ownership over property of any kind. When, if ever, it will be resumed, is a question that cannot be determined now.

The steamers Adelaide and Pierpont have been chartered for special service by the Government. Though their destination is not a public fact, I have no question of what it is. They will carry 2,000, and, perhaps, a greater number of troops, but are not calculated for gunboats. I conclude, therefore, that troops are to be conveyed to a portion of Jeff. Davis's dominions, where they as well as gunboats are confessedly needed. If I am not mistaken in my conjecture, the Government is about to make a movement that might have been made with advantage some time since.

La Mountain made two ascensions yesterday from the Roads. His balloon was towed out by a steamer, and then let up about 3,000 feet. Proceeding toward Newport News, a view of the James River was obtained for a long distance; returning to the Rip Raps, the camps and works of the Rebels on the opposite side of the Roads were inspected. The main force of Gen. Magruder was discovered encamped about five miles from Hampton. He is evidently hesitating, or perhaps waiting for reenforcements, before attacking Newport News. That position has been strengthened considerably of late, and the only anxiety our troops have in the case is, that Magruder will return to Yorktown without paying his respects to them.

The expedition under Lieut. Crosby returned last evening. He visited Pocomoke Bay, and several other points on the eastern shore, and closely inspected the vessels trading there, but found nothing irregular. At Shelltown, he overhauled the Wilson Small, on which he found some Federal officials on their way to look for arms said to be stored at a place above. The search proved fruitless. The schooner captured by Lieut. Crosby on his previous trip was the vessel by means of which the Rebels kept up communication between Baltimore and Virginia. Taking the Wilson Small, they went to Pocomoke Bay, and took land carriage to the point of rendezvous on the shore below, where the craft would be waiting. Taking the first fair wind, they would run across the Chesapeake under cover of night, and thenceforth their way was clear to any part of Jeff. Davis's dominions. This avenue of communication is now broken up.

I learn from a gentleman lately from Richmond that a large invoice of oil lately reached that city via Louisville, direct from Philadelphia, where it was purchased for the Tredegar Works. It is now ascertained that the ship Glory, the captain and crew of which came over under a flag of truce from Norfolk on Thursday last, was deliberately beached on the Currituck Inlet, and not accidentally lost, as has been stated. She was owned in and ostensibly bound for Baltimore, but in fact her cargo of coffee had been sold in Norfolk, to be delivered on the beach. There is good reason to believe that a brisk trade is carried on by small coasters on the coast of North Carolina, in which, could the facts be known, dealers and shippers in a number of our Northern ports would be found to figure. Large profits provoke great risks, and there is not proof wanting that the Yankees are the men to take the risk and the profits both.

Capt. Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance at this post, has been ordered to Washington. It is understood that he will take charge of the Springfield Armory, for which position he has peculiar qualifications. Capt. Haines also leaves for Washington this evening, to be followed soon by other regular officers recently promoted. A majority of the regular officers at this post have been ordered to other fields of duty within the last month.

[By Telegraph.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

A flag of truce came down here from Norfolk this afternoon, bringing a number of released prisoners captured by the rebels at Bull Run.

The following are the names of a number of surgeons who remained with the wounded after our forces fell back, and who were released on their parole:

Edward F. Taylor, 1st New-Jersey Regiment.
Jacob H. Stewart, 1st Minnesota Regiment.
Eugene Peugnet, 71st New-York Regiment.
Foster Swift, 8th New-York Regiment.
Gustavus S. Winston, 8th New-York Regiment.
Dr. Norvell, 79th New-York Regiment.
S. C. Haskins, 4th Maine Regiment.
Dr. Allen, 2d Maine Regiment.
B. F. Braxton, 5th Maine Regiment.
Dr. Lewis, 2d Wisconsin Regiment.
Charles De Grow, 8th New-York Regiment.

These Surgeons remained at Sudley Church and the stone building after the battle at Bull Run, attending to the wounded, and were taken prisoners.

They remained, some at Bull Run and others at Manassas Junction, attending upon the wounded for two weeks after the battle, and were then sent to Richmond. Finally, they were released on parole, and sent within our lines under a flag of truce, via Norfolk.

They all declare that they have been most courteously and kindly treated by the military authorities of the Confederate States, and give a most unqualified denial to all the stories of killing or ill treatment of the wounded Federal soldiers.

A Mrs. Curtis, captured while riding near Falls Church, a resident of Washington, is also here. A number of privates and non-commissioned officers came down, and all proceed to Washington via Baltimore to-night.

I learn that Capt. McQuade, of the New-York Thirty-eighth Regiment, has lost a leg, but is doing well, at Richmond.

Col. Corcoran, of the New-York Sixty-ninth, and Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan, wounded in the arm, are doing well.

Capt. Ricketts, of the artillery, wounded in the leg, is slowly improving. Are all at Richmond.

Capt. Shillinglaw, 79th Regiment, badly wounded in the thigh, is still alive.

Capt. Jenkins of the Naval Brigade, captured at Hampton, is at Richmond, shot through the lungs and arm, is doing well.

Mr. Shurtleff was shot through the leg; doing well.

Capt. Griffin, Company E, 8th New-York Regiment, is prisoner at Richmond, doing well.

Benjamin Black, color-bearer of the 8th Regiment, is there well.

Lieut. Booth of the 2d Wisconsin Regiment, wounded in the leg, is doing well.

Mrs. Curtis, who went out a day or two after the battle and was taken prisoner, was also released.

The following men, belonging to different regiments, were released and sent home for kind treatment on the field of battle to Col. Gardner of Georgia, and other Confederate soldiers:

James Collins of the 69th Regiment, New-York.
Sergeant Watson A. Mallory, of the 38th Regiment, New-York.
Josiah W. Richardson, of the 1st Regiment, Rhode Island.
James Collinge, of the 2d Regiment, Rhode Island.
James H. Eldridge, of the 2d Regiment, Rhode Island.
John McCarty, of the 1st Regiment, Connecticut.
Frederick Holmes of the 1s. Regiment, Connecticut.
De Witt C. Sprague of the 2d Regiment, Connecticut.
George H. Hinckley of the 79th New York.
Charles F. Greenwood.

These men were at first confined at Richmond; but when the circumstances under which they were made prisoners became known, they were immediately released and boarded at the hotels.

Their release is unconditional and in accordance with the promise made by Col. Gardner on the field of battle.

The returned Federal surgeons estimate the number of Federal prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, at from ten to twelve hundred.

The surgeons have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and of the wounded who died in the hospitals after the battle.

Colonel Corcoran, of the gallant 69th Regiment is well.

Captain Ricketts, of the United States Artillery, is recovering from his wounds.

Congressman Ely sends a letter to President Lincoln, and is understood to be decidedly in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A REJOINDER FOR COL. CRAIG.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Some days ago, you published an article headed, "A reply about Col. Craig." Although it consisted of nothing but very violent personal abuse of this officer, the "reply" professed to be an answer to certain letters written by "Observer," the regular correspondent of *The N. Y. Times*, which letters detailed sundry matters reflecting great discredit on certain army officers, especially criminating Captain, but now Maj. Maynadier, who for many years past has been assistant to the Colonel of Ordnance.

Your correspondent, whose identity is plainly declared by the careful and complacent manner in which he holds up to public attention "those other sources" from which Secretaries Davis and Floyd "sought counsel and information when they had lost all confidence in Col. Craig," intimates, at his outset, that *The Times* letters were written by Col. C. himself, and, further on, insists they are the promptings of certain army officers, who, he says, should be sought out and punished. I take occasion here to correct any erroneous impression these statements may have made in any quarter. Col. Craig knew nothing of "Observer's" letters till they met his eye in print, and the facts set forth in them were communicated to *The Times* correspondent by a civilian, who is responsible for their substantiation to any who wish to put them in question. It has been under very peculiar circumstances that this person, interested in Col. Craig's welfare, was forced to resort to the public press to denounce, and, if possible, defeat, the efforts of certain parties to victimize him for their advantage and profit. A reliable knowledge of these facts was gained by Observer's informant, as well from the common sources of intelligence regarding them in Washington, as from the officer himself while acting for him in the capacity of legal adviser. This unusual step was taken in consequence of the existence of a peculiar state of things. Col. Craig had preferred charges against Lieut.-Col. Ripley, and Capt. Maynadier. A very remarkable course was taken by the War Department regarding these accusations. The Army Judge Advocate had officially reported that the charges were of a very serious nature, and required thorough investigation. But enough was apparent to indicate that the friends of the accused were making strenuous efforts to prevent trials and some of them, especially the Adjutant-General, were in position to accomplish such a purpose. I will state in this connection that the assertion lately made in print that the Secretary of War had found that no evidence exists to support these charges is wholly untrue. No call has been made in the proper quarter for a statement of proposed testimony. But, as the nature and substance of these charges are distinctly detailed in Observer's letter, as well as the course of the War Department regarding them, further mention here will be unnecessary.

The author of your "reply" asserts that Col. Craig, on assuming control of the Ordnance Bureau, some nine years since, found everything "systematized and properly conducted." Possibly, according to the views of Secretaries Davis and Floyd's "source of advice and information;" but the Hon. Mr. Conrad, who accused, and the thirteen officers of high rank, who sat in the court-martial on the trial of Col. Craig's predecessor, thought differently, and sentenced Gen. Talcott to be dismissed the service for the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the department. Col. Craig immediately entered on the necessary task of reformation, and made such fundamental changes as displeased none but those whose purpose was fraud and plunder. During the remainder of Secretary Conrad's term of office, "*under a new system*," matters did indeed proceed smoothly. The removal of Capt. Maynadier was suggested in consequence of certain developments at the trial of Gen. Talcott, but the charity and kindly disposition of Col. Craig disposed him to deal leniently with an officer whose peculiar situation and circumstances at that time had in them a great deal that deprecated exacting a very strict accountability.

Even in the very frenzy and insanity of vilification, your correspondent does not venture to assert any faultfinding on the part of Mr. Conrad, but Davis and Floyd were two successive heads of department who "lost all confidence in Col. Craig's advice or information and sought them from other sources." It is very remarkable that any one should fancy, in view of the history of these two successive heads of department, that a construction detrimental to Col. Craig could be made from such a fact as this, and especially strange, that the public should be so anxiously notified by the author of this "reply," that Davis and Floyd sought advice and information from other sources than the legitimate one, when Capt. Maynadier has read the official accusation, made against him by Col. Craig, of enabling these two successive heads of department, by his counsel and information, to carry out certain measures greatly injurious to the public interest.

The Ordnance Bureau is a sort of outwork which the noble army of contractors, inventors, and War Department favorites have always been assiduous to carry in advancing their attacks on the Governmental treasury. Like skillful engineers they resort to every appliance for attack, and no post under our Government needs more firm as well as pure upright, and honorable officers to discharge its duties and protect its interests. In the course which it is said Col. Craig struck out for himself, he would have been more successful if two successive heads of department had been without other sources of counsel and information. As it was, many hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the public, and innumerable plans of public plunder miscarried in consequence of a course which rendered "incompetency" *for certain purposes* manifest.

Your correspondent, less grammatical than scurrilous, says that "Col. Craig became deadly hostile to all whom he suspected of being more highly estimated for professional capacity than himself." The source of Davis and Floyd's advice and information, might have worked up in his own mind a conviction that nothing but sheer envy could induce the demeanor which his superior officer adopted toward him but if Capt. Maynadier should be unsuccessful in shunning a court of inquiry, the cause of a certain hostility will be made apparent enough, and until he proves himself to be innocent of having given counsel and information to enable Davis and Floyd to defraud and betray the Government, it will best become him to avoid parading himself in newspaper articles, as the 'source' which the incompetency of the officer whose assistant he was, forced two successive heads of department to resort to, for advice and information. Or if he be indeed determined to enjoy the "*eclat* derived from his having been the *instrument* of Floyd's rascality," as well as of Davis's, and which his careful indication of himself, as the original "source" of their advice and information strongly implies, let him again put his pen to paper and explain at length all he said and did to secure a payment of \$50,000 to the inventor of a percussion primer, to whom about \$40,000 had already been paid for an invention never disused, which the head of the Ordnance Bureau then officially informed the War Department was not worth purchasing. Let him make public the part he had as President of the Board that recommended the rifling of half the cannon in the service for a patent projectile (which every competent military authority has condemned), without his having made experiments or witnessed any that justified a single conclusion pretended to be arrived at in the report, and on the basis of which report a contract was immediately given to a speculating inventor at a price two to three times what the work could have been profitably done for. Let him go on and tell the world all he had to do with Floyd's fraudulent and treasonable sale of 100,000 muskets, attempted immediately after Col. Craig had been assigned to "other and honorable duty," *and only when he had been so assigned*, and Capt. Maynadier placed in charge of the Ordnance Bureau. And to crown the pillar of his furtive and eagerly-sought fame, whose pedestal he would have and whose proportions he would rear on the equivocal ground of merits and desert, in having been the "source of advice and information" of two traitors and public plunderers—let him make explicit boast of what advice and information was needed and given, to enable the removal of arms to the Southern States, and, above all, make known his Mentor-like labors to further Floyd's final effort to secure the Pittsburgh Columbiads, under pretense of sending them down the Mississippi to arm forts whose foundations were not completed. Here he may indeed be confident of most worthy fame, for Col. Craig "had been assigned to honorable duty," and the arch-traitor, now making his most desperate strokes, had need not only of advice and information, but faithful and friendly support and assistance in carrying out his plans.

Your correspondent must fall back on the conviction that he will never attain bad eminence as a *successful* calumniator, and cannot be otherwise known to evil fame than as the source from which Davis and Floyd received corrupt and treasonable advice and information. While he fancies he is skillfully glozing and artfully adjusting a perverting statement of past occurrences, to induce desired false inferences on the reader's part, which his plausibility shall fix as detrimental convictions, regarding the professional capabilities of the object of his libel, he spreads his coating of misrepresentation too thinly to cover up from view the fact that Floyd found it necessary to assign Col. Craig to other duty *during the last six weeks of his administration of affairs*, when it was necessary to his purposes to remove from the Ordnance Bureau every officer who would resist his schemes of treason and corruption, and place there those who might be relied on to assist them. The poison of the weapon is in the handle, and only withers the hand that tries to wield it; and the slander dissipates as soon as breathed forth, and only blackens the source it emanates from. There is certainly no need that the friends of Col. Craig should labor to remove misconceptions regarding the true reasons for his exclusion from the post of his legitimate duties in November last, although your correspondent, who better knew the whole truth than any other living man, with a recklessness and malignancy of falsehood that blots himself, it is true, has published to the world his assertion that the incapacity of the Chief of Ordnance moved Secretary Floyd to exclude him

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WHAT

from the office. But Capt. Maynadier knows well that his superior officer is his accuser of malpractices, which, being proved, will bring about his dismissal from service, and writes with a purpose.

It is nearly half a century since Col. Craig, at the age of eighteen, entered the public service. His conduct during that term has fixed his reputation, but by no other quality has he more emphatically elicited the commendation of all good men and honest officials than by his rigid economy in his management of public expenditures. But it has been this quality, surely commendable in a public servant, which has rendered his exclusion from control of the Ordnance Department a measure of necessity to a certain class of men, and accordingly he was made aware through his friends soon after the 4th of March last, that a strong and combined effort would be made to obtain his removal from his post. But the threat seemed one that might well be treated with contempt. Capt. Maynadier had been removed, and an officer of distinguished merit and known integrity detailed in his place as assistant to Colonel of Ordnance. As a Republican, and above all as a man who had become, in Washington at least, somewhat noted for fearless integrity as well as professional ability and assiduity in performance of duty, his position was felt to be secure against surreptitious assault. It will scarcely be credited perhaps, but a letter, which should now be on file in the office, was received by Col. Craig a short time before his removal, from the agent of one of the most enterprising of the many speculators in army contracts, advising him in plain terms that unpleasant consequences would follow his refusal to take a certain view of the claim advocated. These things with others, especially the remark of the Adjutant-General when he had refused to pay a very exorbitant claim for powder seized as contraband, "that if he did not pay it he would find some one who would," which, if it meant anything, intimated a threat certainly very improper from the confidential head of Gen. Scott's staff toward the head of a Bureau who had plainly pointed out the unjust features of the transaction, induced Col. Craig to demand a Court of Inquiry, when his removal took place, alleging the causes he maintained had led to it. No notice was taken of this demand for two months or more, that is, until after the battle of Bull Run, when, to console him for the loss of his youngest and favorite son, who had fallen in that action, an abrupt refusal of his request to be heard in his own defense was transmitted and received by him on the bed of sickness, where grief had prostrated him!

An ingenious use has been made of Gen. Scott's name in newspaper articles, and the fact of his agency in the transaction quoted. Col. Craig has never been on friendly terms with the General, and much less with most of those by whom he is surrounded and controlled. According to Gardiner's Military Dictionary, Gen. Scott is now 85 years old. Bodily infirmities, added to the weight of years, render him peculiarly dependent on those by whom he is environed, and the peculiarity of his disposition has always left him open to evil influences for which flattery prepares the way. That such influences have been among his surroundings will be realized, when it is mentioned that Capt. Maynadier was formerly on his staff.

In the latter part of last April, Col. Craig had been for three days confined to bed by an alarming bronchial attack, the consequence of unusual exposure, while the alarm of an attack prevailed at the Capital. During that short time the duties of the office were discharged by his assistant. On his recovery, Col. Craig received a copy of an order directing Lt.-Col. Ripley "to take charge of the Ordnance Bureau during the feeble health of its chief;" and when he reported himself fit for duty, received in reply a verbal intimation that "his health was known to be delicate, and he had better take care of it." Subsequent endeavor to obtain recognition of his rights as an officer were unsuccessful, and it was apparent enough that it was determined at headquarters that Ripley and Maynadier should control the Ordnance Bureau. Those who influenced the action of the principal military authorities knew, or seemed to know very well, that they could not face investigation, and an insulted and injured officer was denied a hearing.

A clause in an act of the late Congress, which Capt. Maynadier penned, provides for the addition of a Chief of Ordnance with the rank, pay, &c., of the Quartermaster-General, to be taken from the army *by selection*. In this law there is the foundation purposely laid for a realization of the hopes of those who are obviously interested in securing the exclusion of Col. Craig from the position of Chief of Ordnance, heretofore filled by him to the dissatisfaction only of Capt. Maynadier and the tribe of public plunderers.

The libel which this letter proposes to answer was not brought to my notice till a few days ago, and for that reason is only replied to at this late day.

VINDEX.

ONE HUNDRED NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

THE EMBARGO TO BE MADE EFFECTUAL—PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—THE TREASURY NOTES—MR. FAULKNER STILL IN CONFINEMENT—CRIMEAN ZOUAVES ACCEPTED—SUPPLY OF WATER AT MANASSAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1861.

Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, reports that during his recent trip to the North he engaged one hundred vessels for the use of the Department, and that they will be employed in the enforcement of the Revenue laws. The Navy Department is sanguine of its ability to enforce the recent law of Congress, for the closing of the Rebel ports, in the most efficient manner.

The Rebel Congress has passed an act for the imprisonment or expulsion of all Union men.

The Baltimore Exchange of to-day publishes a statement which purports to give the full programme of McClellan's future operations, but it is a violation of the agreement of the press with the military authorities.

The Treasury Department is about to issue an order that no public creditor shall be compelled to take Treasury notes in payment of claims against the Government, though if gold is demanded the claimant will have to submit to a deferred day of payment. This, however, will be delayed but for a brief time. The order also will caution people not to submit to any discount on the Treasury notes.

Captain Thomas Francis Meagher and Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent are here. They are urging the Government to consent to make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners.

There is nothing new in the case of ex-Minister Faulkner, who is still kept in close confinement. On Saturday last Mr. Faulkner applied for the necessary pass to go through our lines into Virginia.

The War Department to-day accepted an independent company of infantry from Philadelphia. It is a company of Zouaves, commanded by Capt. Collins. Each man claims that he was in the Crimean war. The company numbers 100 men.

The acceptance of this company was especially recommended by Gen. Banks.

A lady who has arrived here from Richmond via Louisville, states that workmen are engaged at Richmond, in the manufacture of tanks for the conveyance of water to the rebels at Manassas, and for keeping the water brought to that post.

Recent advices from the South state that the demoralization in the rebel army is great, in consequence of the deficient commissariat and no pay.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CONTRABANDS?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Gen. Butler's query, what is to be done with fugitive slaves who seek refuge in our camps, makes a good deal of talk in my neighborhood. Not a few chuckle over his remark, that it would be no great objection to the course he suggests if its effect *should* be to give all men the "free enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Nearly every man I hear speak of it seems to feel that the moral dignity of our cause is greatly diminished by employing its loyal defenders in the capture of fugitive slaves; and the fear is not unfrequently expressed, that the United States will lose much of its prestige if its officers and soldiers furnish any more examples of that sort. The soldiers who come home say they consider it mean, unmanly business, which they did not understand they were enlisted to do. Even those who have no fixed opinions and principles about Slavery, have an awkward consciousness that there is something very unsoldierly about it, and that it is not likely to do them honor in the eyes of the civilized world.

I think it is no overstatement to say that the *general* wish throughout the Free States is, that the country could get rid of the institution of Slavery. But the question how it is right and best for Government to proceed, in the present complication of our relations, puzzles many honest minds. All wish that our army should not continue to be disgraced in this way; but still the question continually recurs: "What can they do in such cases?"

To my simple, direct mind the way out of this seeming labyrinth is "plain as the way to parish church."

Fugitives who seek protection from the United States Army have been slaves either of Union men or of Secessionists. If their masters are rebels, they have no constitutional rights, because they have forfeited them by treason. If the masters still profess allegiance to the Union, the constitutional obligation remains binding upon us toward them; but our military officers are not invested with any legal power to return their runaways. When a slave is claimed, a *civil process* is requisite to prove his identity, and the fact of the claimant's legal ownership of him in the State he ran from. Judges and jurors are not on hand in forts and camps, and military men have no right to proceed in such cases without due process of law. So far from being bound to give up a fugitive slave to the man who claims him, they are positively bound by our laws *not* to do it.

Therefore, my proposition is this: Wherever our army goes, let its uniform practice prove that no fugitive slave who seeks protection under its banner is sent back to bondage. If the runaway, when questioned, says that his master is an avowed Secessionist, let him be told that he is free, and let him go to work at such wages as others receive for serving the United States. If he says that his master is a Union man, or that he don't certainly know whether he is or not, then tell him, "If your master comes here to claim you, we have no legal power to protect you; but, on the other hand, we have no legal power to stop you from going where you choose."

If this course should be systematically pursued, I apprehend that Government would be under no necessity of issuing a proclamation on the subject. The instinct of freedom might be trusted to take care of itself. And then, if Garibaldi comes to us, he will have no occasion to blush for the cause with which he so warmly sympathizes.

STRAIGHT LINE.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS—[OFFICIAL.]

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 13, 1861.

District I.	*Crisfield, (Union.)*	*Henry, (Rebel.)*
Worcester	1,120	1,189
Somerset	1,091	1,187
Dorchester	1,413	936
Caroline	973	411
Talbot	824	813
Queen Anne's	860	765
Total	7,181	5,331
District II.	*Webster, (Union.)*	*Scattering.*
Kent	938	61
Cecil	1,697	38
Harford	1,787	19
Rest of Baltimore County	—	—
Carroll	2,829	5
Total	7,251	126
District III.	*Leary, (Union.)*	*Preston, (Rebel.)*
Five Districts Baltimore Co.	1,672	861
Eight Wards Baltimore City	5,030	5,339
Total	6,702	6,200
District IV.	*Davis, (Union.)*	*May, (Rebel.)*
Baltimore City	6,214	8,424
District V.	*Francis Thomas, (Union.)*	*Scattering.*
Frederick	3,941	—
Washington	3,890	155
Allegany	2,751	165
Total	10,588	320
District VI.	*Calvert, (Union.)*	*Harris, (Rebel.)*
St. Mary's	101	1,137
Charles	132	585
Calvert	273	238
Anne Arundel	915	674
Prince George's	819	717
Howard	863	389
Montgomery	1,364	505
Total	4,467	4,305

The above is a true statement of the vote in the Counties and Districts, from the returns on file in the Executive Chamber at Annapolis.

CALM WORDS, AND TO THE POINT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: It is amusing in some respects, painful in others, and ultimately disastrous in all respects, to witness the spirit of the Democratic press at the present day. With the utmost complacency they turn round and charge the party in the ascendency with all the calamities which they themselves have brought on the country.

Brethren, we want calmly to reason with you. We ask you what is our fault? Where is our sin? Have we not done what you would have done? Have we not chosen the man after our own heart, carefully abiding by all the requirements of the Constitution in that choice? If not, show us in what we have erred. Such faithfulness we shall esteem as a great kindness. This has not been shown us, and, we humbly and firmly believe, can never be shown.

Since the Constitution, then, clearly points out the mode of electing and installing into office the supreme Executive officer, we hold that every true patriot, whatever be his political opinions, is bound to uphold the President thus duly elected, in the legitimate exercise of his power. Should any resist his power, they resist the ordinance of God, "and they that resist, shall receive to themselves damnation." We desire, then, that those who have rebelled against the present Government would think seriously upon these things. On bended knees, in their closets, before the Most High God, whom they have offended, let our brethren who have so signally offended Him, read the XIIIth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans. We do believe that those Ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who have excited their flocks to rise in rebellion against the powers that be, have much to answer for. They certainly have not followed the teaching of the Apostle. They have drawn many after them into "damnation," and shall receive the greater condemnation. "They be blind leaders of the blind," and when the blind lead the blind both fall into the same ditch.

Instead, then, of blaming men at least as patriotic as themselves, it becomes those men who have brought these disastrous contentions upon the nation to repent of their wickedness before destruction overtake them. We would specify as principals in this work of penitence those officials who have lost their places, their pet Government, through its very corruption and imbecility, having become defunct. We regard their taunting language in regard to the present Republican Government as "sinking" very *offensive*, yea, even as *treasonable* at the present time, seeing they have done and are now doing all in their power to "sink" it. The Lord rebuke them.

Had it pleased him who holds the destiny of man in his hand to have set over these United States a Democratic President instead of him who now constitutionally rules over us, every loyal Republican and citizen would have felt himself called on to uphold his authority. Most fervently, then, can we pray that God would visit the violent dealings of violent, lawless, and ungodly men on their own head.

A certain widow had in her garden a favorite English cherry-tree which her husband brought from Washington and planted with his own hand. Oft had the family been delighted with its fruit. It was a great favorite. One day, some wicked boys cut it down to recover their kite, which had caught in the branches. Long have a numerous, prosperous, and happy family eaten the delicious fruit of this republic left us by Washington, the beloved Father of his Country. But those idle politicians, for the mere pleasure of flying this *kite of Slavery* in the South and in the new Territories, have cut down this beautiful fabric, on which has been expended so much toil, wealth, and intellect. May God preserve our Union, defend the right, and save the patriot. But we would warn our Generals to remember the lesson Napoleon learned at Waterloo, and the Federal troops at Manassas Gap, to keep holy the Sabbath day, and not attack the enemy on that day without cause, lest a worse defeat happen them.

PAX.

Maryland, Aug. 9, 1861.

THE BLOCKADE—A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: While the subject of the blockade excites earnest attention and no definite plan to make it perfect seems to be adopted, allow me to make a suggestion.

Suppose it to be six hundred miles from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the St. John's river, Florida. Between these points stretch a line of sea telegraph wire from five to ten miles off shore, connected with land lines to Washington, New-York, &c. At every ten miles or so and before every harbor, provide a station buoy whereto that wire shall be attached so that any vessel with instruments and operator on board can communicate, thereby, with the whole line, New-York, Washington, &c. At every other one of these buoy stations, say anchor a suitable sailing vessel, armed with from one to three of the most powerful guns, and provided with all necessary telegraphic apparatus.

Let it be the duty of these vessels, though capable of locomotion when necessary, chiefly to remain at or near the buoys, watching the coast and ready to telegraph notice of approaching vessels, to call for aid, to make daily and hourly reports to headquarters, &c.

Let the proposed gunboats and other steamers accept the duty of guarding the limited distances between stations, and be ready to respond to any call in any direction. Let the sailing vessels be used for coal stores. To aid the telegraph, beside the usual flag and light signals, adopt a system based upon Morse's alphabet, firing guns at intervals to correspond to the breaks and connections of the telegraph. Then take possession of Fernandina or Jacksonville and Cedar Keys, Florida, with force enough to hold them, and a line between them across the peninsula. Throw a telegraph wire between the two places, which shall be made to communicate with a similar system on the Gulf coast.

The enemy might occasionally break the wire. If so, mend it. They might occasionally, by a combined attack, capture a station vessel. If so, replace it.

It must be apparent that a system similar to this, well executed, would not only cork up every C. S. A. harbor, but also prevent the beaching of prizes, at a tithe of the cost in men and property which the present imperfect management will occasion.

THE NEW-JERSEY FIRST.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your Washington correspondent (see TRIBUNE of the 7th inst.) has been led into several errors in regard to the 1st New-Jersey Regiment. Allow me, as a line officer of that regiment, to correct some of them:

I. We are *not* stationed at Cloud's Mills.

II. We have *not* the enemy for neighbors. Their nearest corps is near Falls Church, and Union troops lie between us and them.

III. We are *not* likely to have skirmishes here.

IV. Col. Montgomery *has* been appointed Brigadier.

V. The Colonel is not an octogenarian, but a hale, active man, up early and late, and devoting as much time to his duties as any other colonel in the service. The man who could do a heavy day's work, then spend thirty hours in the saddle, leading his forces to Bull Run, rallying fugitives, and bringing up in masterly style the rear guard of the retreat, is not the man to think of resigning from physical weakness.

VI. The "general stampede of the line officers" of this regiment is a weak invention. The Colonel has been promoted. No such stampede has taken place, nor is one thought of.

VII. The insinuation that the line officers have "little confidence in the other field officers" is probably the coinage of some friend of an outside pretendent to the colonelcy, or of some officer driven to resign by the "Bull-Run fever," as we in camp call a certain weak-kneedness not uncommon in some quarters. Our "other field-officers" are men of known courage, and will compare favorably with those of any other volunteer regiment in the field. We of the line are, perhaps, not altogether without aspirations to fill the vacancy arising from the Colonel's promotion; but, if unsuccessful, we shall probably do our duty as military men should. We certainly shall make no stampede.

A LINE OFFICER.

Edgehill, Va., Aug. 9, 1861.

LETTER FROM A COLORED SAILOR OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I deem it my duty to inform my fellow-countrymen that I am once more among them, and now enjoying the air of a free country, in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and hail the Stars and Stripes with three times three. I left New-York on the 12th of March, on the steamship Star of the West, bound for Brazos, a port in Texas. Arrived there after a passage of fifteen days; sailed from there on the 25th for Indianola, arrived on the 26th, laid off in the stream seven miles for three weeks. On the fourth week Captain Howes left the ship for Powder Horn. He returned to the ship on the following evening, and brought word that the Federal troops would be on board the next evening at 12 o'clock; but instead of that, the steamer Rusk brought down Confederate troops, and we were made prisoners of war, and taken to Galveston, and received there by a Confederate captain and engineer. Then started for New-Orleans, and were received at Fort Butler amid cheering of soldiers and firing of guns. When we arrived in New-Orleans, we were taken from the ship, under a heavy escort of infantry, to the railway station, and then forwarded to Mobile City, and from there to Montgomery, the capital. We arrived there after three days' passage, and were received by the War Department and taken before the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and his order was to take the two niggers and sell them, and appropriate the money to the commonwealth. The idea of sending free niggers through here as prisoners of war on a parole of honor was ridiculous. I was then taken by a man named Pink Williams, transferred to his plantation; the other colored man was sold to another party in Wetumpka. I staid with Williams three weeks, I then made my escape, taking with me the slave girl Sarah, placed there to watch me. I went to Mobile city, where I shipped in an English vessel bound for Liverpool, taking the girl with me. The other colored man is still held in slavery in Montgomery city. I arrived home on Saturday morning. I am willing to ship again and serve the United States.

I remain, your humble Servant,

WALTER EUGENE MURRAY.

Any one wishing to see me, can do so by calling at No. 169 Church street, New-York city.

New-York, Monday, August 12, 1861.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES AND THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

The following communication to *The Herald* of yesterday is a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances complained of by correspondents:

To the Editor of The Herald.

SIR: A communication in this morning's *Herald* from about 30 members of the Fire Zouaves, complaining of their being ejected from the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, calls for a statement of facts which, as the officer of the railroad company referred to, I beg space in your paper to make public. Just before the train started for Washington yesterday afternoon I learned that a large number of the Zouaves had entered without tickets. On going to the train, I found them nearly all seated in the forward car, without tickets or anything entitling them to a passage. I addressed them kindly, urging that they should pay their fare, or else procure an order for transportation from the United States Quartermaster's office, No. 6 State street, New-York. This they utterly refused to do, saying they were ordered to Washington, and would go. I even begged to be spared the necessity of putting them off the train; but finding all remonstrance of no effect, was obliged to stop the train and send for the police to eject them. This was done without violence; no offensive language was used, nor was any reply made to the taunts and opprobrious language freely indulged in by the men. After they were out of the cars a gentleman, unknown to me, but who, it appears, was Col. Warth of 3d Artillery, remonstrated at the men being left, but declined paying their fare; nor did he, in my hearing, offer to become responsible. The occurrence of Sunday evening was but one of several attempts—some of which were successful—to control the trains of this Company by bodies of men, sometimes numbering forty or fifty at a time; and it was not until actual force was used, and threats of personal violence, accompanied with the drawing of weapons, that the employment of the police was resorted to, about a week since. So long as there are officers appointed by the Government to grant orders for transportation to all entitled to them, which orders are always respected, it is certainly proper that railroads should obtain from those presenting no evidence of such right that remuneration for services rendered which any other branch of business is expected and allowed peaceably to receive.

J. B. GADDIS, General Assistant.

Office N. J. R. R. & T. Co., Jersey City, Aug. 12, 1861.

CONDITION OF SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday gives this sorry picture of the condition of South-Western Missouri:

"Our verbal advices from the south-west reveal a fearful state of things in that region. With the destructive march of the rebel invaders, a system of horse-stealing, robbing, and general outlawry prevails. Numberless atrocities and excesses are daily committed by the rebel forces and those in league and sympathy with them. It is estimated that four-fifths of the horses in possession of the rebel troops, who are generally mounted, were stolen from the counties of Jasper, Barton, Lawrence, and Newton, the section overrun by the invaders.

"Marauding parties are furnished with a commission to 'hunt,' a mild term used to cover up those predatory attacks. Horses, mules, and wagons are captured wherever found. One of these commissions, or 'furloughs to hunt,' was found on the person of a lieutenant from Hickory County. The document was signed by DeWitt C. Hunter, Colonel. A man named Smith, lately moved in from Kansas, was known to have captured twenty horses and marched with them to his home in Jasper County for his private use.

"The community is demoralized by this system of 'horse privateering,' the lowest wretches in the community taking advantage of the anarchy which prevails to prey on the property of their neighbors. A man named Lion, of Sarcoxie, has made a successful 'hunt,' having captured, it is reported, nearly a hundred horses. Foraging parties levy their contributions on friend and foe alike. Frequent robberies of stores have been committed. Large quantities of grain have been taken and all the flouring mills have been pressed to perform a share in the 'grinding' exactions.

"This system of plunder is but a small part of the aggravations which afflict the inhabitants in the region indicated. Their fears are excited by roving bands of Indians, who, it is confidently believed, accompany the rebel horde. The Indians belong to the Cherokee and Creek tribes, and are mostly half-breeds, with faces of hideous aspect. It is averred, on good authority, that a Cherokee named Fry, has a commission in his deer-skin pouch insuring him a reward of fifty dollars for the scalp usually worn by Dr. Stemmer, of Jasper County. The names of other loyal citizens are mentioned, whose scalps are in good demand, at a paying figure. The morals of the women seem also to suffer from the inhumanity of the times. A benevolent lady, whose name, for the honor of her sex, we suppress, offers a liberal premium for human scalps sufficient to make a bed-quilt. Her devotion to the rebel cause exceeds in a degree the more mercenary motive of the Cherokee Fry.

"We might add numberless instances to the above, but we forbear for the present. The people are fleeing from these terrible evils that afflict them at home, and are seeking an asylum among utter strangers. The road between Springfield and Mount Vernon has been filled with fugitives for several weeks. We can but hope that the time for their deliverance is near at hand."

THE INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE HOLT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

From The Buffalo Courier.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the speech of the Hon. Joseph G. Masten in behalf of the Committee of citizens who waited upon Judge Holt of Kentucky at the Falls on Friday, and his patriotic and eloquent reply. The reply was written out by Judge Holt, and mailed to Judge Masten at the request of the Committee:

JUDGE MASTEN TO JUDGE HOLT.

JUDGE HOLT: The citizens of Buffalo, believing that the Government under which we live is the best ever devised, are loyal to the Union, and devoted to the preservation of the Constitution, in its original spirit and purity—the Federal Government maintaining and executing its powers; and each State, and the people thereof, exercising and enjoying, unimpaired and unencroached upon, the sovereignty and rights not transferred to the General Government.

Our citizens, Sir, appreciating the honesty, fidelity, and ability with which you have discharged the public trusts that have been confided to you—the devotion to the Union, the courage, and the patriotism you have, amid doubts and perils, displayed, and the services you have rendered to the whole country in placing your own noble State in the proud position she now occupies, have delegated us to invite you to the hospitalities of their city, and, if it shall be agreeable to you, to address them upon the all-absorbing question of the day.

JUDGE HOLT'S REPLY.

SIR: The devotion of Buffalo to the Constitution and the Union, of which you have spoken, is well known to the whole country. At this tragic juncture in our history, not only her loyalty, but that of the great Empire State of which she is a part, has been made brilliantly manifest alike in our national councils and upon our national battle fields. An invitation such as you convey, coming from such a city, I cannot but accept as a marked honor, and this honor is enhanced for my heart by the distinguished channel through which the invitation has reached me, and by the graceful and complimentary terms in which it has been expressed. The journey, however, which I am prosecuting, was undertaken for purposes strictly private, with no expectation or wish that it should be in any manner connected with the political discussions of the day. My arrangements, which I could not now well modify, will require me to leave the Falls for Quebec to-morrow morning, which will make it impracticable for me to comply with the request which you have made. Under different circumstances I should have been happy to meet the people of Buffalo, who so generously appreciate the very humble services I have striven to render in behalf of our struggling and now bleeding country. I have aimed to discharge an obvious and most solemn duty, and I can take no more credit to myself for loving such a government and land as ours, than can the flower of the garden for lifting its petals to the sun that brightens and beautifies them, and to the dews and showers by which they are nurtured and blessed.

I avail myself of the occasion to say that the recent attitude of Kentucky cannot but have clouded her reputation before her sisters of the Union. It is proper, however, to state that this position was assumed for her, by her public men, at a time when the popular sentiment of the State was unknown, and under the pressure of patriotic apprehensions that a more decided stand at the moment might have disastrous, if not fatal consequences. The time with its trials is now past, and I believe the proof of Kentucky's loyalty is now complete. That this loyalty will endure to the end of the fearful struggle in which the Republic is engaged, I cannot permit myself to doubt. Very soon events will occur in that proud commonwealth which will show that she is full of brave men, who value far less their fortunes and their lives than they do that blessed Union, which, as it is the common property, so it is the common hope and glory of us all.

I beg you to be assured that I am most thankful to the people of Buffalo, and to each of you, gentlemen, for this flattering compliment, and much regret that I am denied the pleasure of meeting you and them in the manner proposed.

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

The people of Maryland may well sympathize with those who are suffering so terribly in their sister State, Virginia, from the evils of civil war as exemplified especially in the recent burning of the fair village of Hampton, by order of Gen. Magruder of the Confederates, under pretext of depriving the national troops of a place for Winter quarters.

The needless severity of the course the Confederates are pursuing in Virginia is revolting to all ideas of what is demanded by the direst "military necessity." All admit that the immense losses to Maryland by the destruction of property at Martinsburg and vicinity, by order of Gen. Johnston, were the result of errant folly or the most shameful wantonness; and if the course is continued by those from other States who have taken the destinies of Virginia into their keeping, whoever may come out of the struggle with advantage, the people of Virginia will be reduced to the occupancy of a desert. If the purpose of the leaders is to make converts to their cause—to strengthen it—they must inevitably fail by such a course; for every State will shun their advances as they would the approach of ruin itself.

We are heartily sorry for Virginia. Maryland is so closely connected with the Old Dominion by ties of blood, by various relationship, that every wound inflicted upon her bosom is felt by our own people. Can it be wise for those who are now managing her affairs to destroy, under pretence of saving, the State? We trust that the destruction of property adverted to will not hereafter find imitators; for at the rate the Secession leaders are progressing the whole world will cry shame upon such vandalism. In the case referred to, it would seem that the fortunes of war are converting professed friends into effective foes; and if this is continued it will not be long before there will be revolution under the very feet of the revolutionary leaders themselves, as a protection against needless cruelty.

A letter to a New-York paper states that "Union lodges have been established throughout Tennessee and North Carolina!" How long will it be, with the intolerable evils bearing upon her, before the very earth will be mined throughout the State of Virginia against those who are holding her in thrall by the force of a military despotism? [Balt. American.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD—The able General who commands the Confederate forces has placed Norfolk and the Navy-Yard in a thorough state of defense. The approaches to the city by the Elizabeth River are guarded by numerous heavy batteries. Craney Island, at the mouth of the harbor, bristles with cannon. The flying Hessians left behind them at the Navy-Yard the most extensive collection of heavy ordnance in America. Much of it has been used in fortifying the river. Two regiments are stationed in the immediate vicinity of Sewall's Point. The rear of the city is surrounded by an admirably constructed intrenched camp. In case the enemy should land at Lynnhaven Bay, or at the inlet on the Atlantic shore, he will be obliged to traverse a country cut up by innumerable small creeks, ditches and swamps, under cover of which our riflemen can play terrible havoc among his ranks. It will be useless for him to attempt to advance without field artillery, and the felling of lofty trees across the roads will retard his progress so much that ere he could reach the intrenched camp he would stand a fair chance of decimation from our infantry. Batteries are also erected around the Navy-Yard, and enough of our brave troops are stationed there to protect it successfully against 100,000 of the assailants.

There is the utmost confidence placed in the commanding officer, Brigadier-General Huger. His acknowledged position in the old United States Army, as the best officer of ordnance in that service, is sufficient to warrant this confidence. I find that the General is exceedingly popular with the soldiers and citizens. His warm and genial manner never fails to captivate those who come in his presence. I had an idea that his long connection with the regular service had produced that hauteur and brusqueness so common among men of military education; but the contrary is the fact. No one could be more frank and unbending toward the officers and privates under his command, and no one more courteous toward civilians. The General's headquarters are at the Custom-House, where he is assisted by Col. S. S. Anderson, C. S. A.; his son, Col. Benjamin Huger, jr., and other members of his staff. He has taken a private house in the city, with his family, which certainly looks as if he does not mean to leave the place at the menaces or attacks of the bombastic Butler.

A hurried call at the Navy Yard developed a great deal of interest to the visitor. The splendid works at this place are but slightly injured. The barracks near the entrance, it is true, now exhibit only the blackened walls and chimneys. Two of the dry dock sheds are level with the surface, and the grounds are in some places strewed with the fragments of attempted destruction. Nothing remains of the huge ship-of-line Pennsylvania but the charred hull. It was burned to the water's edge. The Germantown lies at one of the wharves; the spars and rigging were burned off, but the hull is good. At another wharf is the Plymouth, upon which the work is rapidly going forward; the masts are in and the rigging is being repaired. She was the least injured of any of the vessels. In the Baldwin Dry Dock, which the vandals attempted to destroy with twenty kegs of powder, rests the hull of the 40 gun steam frigate Merrimac. The deck, with the exception of the iron smoke-stack, was swept clean by the fire. The hull being of iron, is not materially injured, and all the machinery which was below the deck, needs but little repairing. The Merrimac could be put in fighting trim in less than six months. At present there is apparently no work being done on her. With the exception of the two old hulks of the Delaware and Columbus, and that of the State ship, the remains of none of the other vessels at the Navy Yard when the vandals began the work of devastation, are now visible above water.

Com. French Forrest is in the command of the Navy Yard. Work is going on in the machine shops. I was gratified to observe the northern wall of the Yard lined with several hundred pieces of heavy ordnance. In addition to these, the Navy Yard has contributed its rich treasures to all parts of the States and Confederacy. It was only a few days ago that Beauregard got a number of long pieces from this locality, and I have met here a gentleman from East Tennessee, who comes as the agent of the States Rights men, with the same object in view. [Cor. Charleston Courier.

A NEW-YORKER'S EXPERIENCE IN MISSISSIPPI.—Lorenzo D. Patrick, esq., arrived in this city on Monday last, from Pike County, Mississippi, whither he was driven on account of his devotion to the Union. Mr. Patrick is a native of New-York State. He removed to Mississippi in 1858, and bought 640 acres of timbered land. A short time after his settlement in his new home, he bought a steam saw-mill, which he worked regularly and profitably for more than three years.

On the evening of the 13th of July, while attending to his business in the mill, he was waited on by a crowd of armed ruffians who demanded him as a prisoner, and took him a short distance to where a "trial" was instituted. The "jury" returned a verdict that he should leave the Southern Confederacy "inside of twenty-four hours." This he positively refused to do, unless he received in money the value of his property. Finding that he persisted in treating their verdict with contempt, a number of the chivalrous sons of the South waited upon Mr. P. and told him that they would hang him unless he consented to remove. The valiant New-Yorker still held out, and told the waiting committee that he would not leave. The threat to hang him was then ordered to be put into execution. He was taken to the woods, and actually hung by the neck with a rope from the limb of a tree ten feet high. Fortunately, the cowardly vagabonds who desired and attempted his suspension did not know how to adjust the noose, and after letting him hang for three minutes they concluded he was not going to die that way and cut him down. Though much exhausted, Mr. Patrick was still sensible.

His would-be assassins again gave him a chance to save his life by leaving the Confederacy. Being full sure by this time that they would put their threat into execution, he accepted their offer, and quickly departed for a more congenial clime, leaving his property, valued at $11,000, in care of a friend. With a great deal of difficulty, undergoing searches and examinations at every stopping-place, he found his way to the North, and now stops at the Galt House in this city. His first act on arriving here was to volunteer his services in a company of cavalry now being raised here. He never interfered in politics in his life, and especially never avowed sentiments unfavorable to Slavery while he lived in the South. [Cincinnati Gaz.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT MANGUM.—We deeply regret to learn that Second-Lieutenant Willie Preston Mangum, Company B of the Sixth North Carolina regiment, died on Tuesday of the injuries received in the late battle at Manassas. Lieutenant Mangum was a son of ex-Senator Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, and was a man of brilliant promise, and an officer of rare tact and ability. He was only saved from instant death by a Bible in his pocket, which broke the force of the ball. [Richmond Whig.

VISIT TO ALGER'S FOUNDERY.

From The Boston Herald.

The labor of Alger's extensive foundery, in South Boston, has been turned into the channel of war. It was well that in these works there were found machines adapted to the manufacture of munitions of war—cannon, shot and shell. The establishment has held good rank in these manufactures, and we have seen all through the country arms apparently as good as were made bearing the initials of our fellow citizen.

The present demand of the country has given an impetus to the labor in this establishment, and turned it all into the war channel. In view of the depression which bears down all the arts of peace, we find relief by these operations for many mechanics and laborers who would otherwise see their families suffering because their skillful hands could find no occupation.

One of us visited Alger's foundery during the latter part of last week to look into the operations there, and report upon them for the interest of our readers. A great foundery and machine-shop are always interesting to those who have the least regard for the triumph of skilled labor and the progress of machinery. And in such times as this, when brawny hands of iron are laboring night and day, and never knowing fatigue, to manufacture the various instruments of death which invention has contrived and experience approved, the scene of such magnificent operations, so fraught with the hopes of a nation, so menacing to the lives of the foe, has a peculiar interest belonging to the time and its hurried events.

In the foundery the greater part of the business seemed to be the casting of shells, of the round pattern, which were generally large size, and the Shenkl projectile, which is much in the form of a goose egg, as left when cast. The latter shell is afterward finished in the machine-shop by a sheathing of paper, made very solid, and forming one end of the projectile into a round cylindrical form which fits the bore of the gun. This paper sheathing is put on after the casting is liberally lubricated with beeswax, which allows it to strip off readily when fired. These are the percussion shells which explode when they strike an object, and which, of course, is a very proper time for them to do so. We have seen the fact noticed, however, that some of these shells fell without exploding, as was proved at Manassas, and left on the field quite dangerous things to handle. They are cast two together, and when the dirt is removed from the solidified castings, a very fiery pair of twins, with a Siamese attachment, which is afterward broken, is disclosed. Red hot, and smoking, they bear as strongly the character of "eggs of hell," as somewhat later in their existence, when they are hurled like lightning into the ranks of the foe.

The great round shells are rolled out from their molds into rows, where they are left to cool, and when we imagine one of these going for an object at cannon-ball rate, we see something of what a cannonade with red hot balls must be, though these have their most destructive power within. The foundery has a weird and devilish look about it always, without taking into account what is made here. The streams of liquid iron running from the melted mass, the flashing of light and spattering of sparks, the half naked men moving to and fro with buckets of intense fire supported on long poles, and turned carefully into receptacles prepared for it here and there by the molders, the piles of earth, sometimes in wooden frames, in which a very hell-broth seems to be brewing, the work just taken from the molds, seething hot, the glaring light of one part and the smoky darkness of another, and the splashing of buckets of water upon the heated sand to prepare it again for molding—these make the foundery a very weird and devilish place for a man to trust himself in.

Wherever we spoke to a workman we found him intelligent and polite. In this stage which the metals go through the hands of man, there must be brains as well as hands at work. The works of the molder, as he fashions his molds from the patterns furnished him, is nice and difficult. No botching will do, for his work confronts him. He deposits a liquid, pliable, running, seeking a level, filling every vacant place which nature abhors, following every line of the mould, and fulfilling every condition of the artizan. He knocks away the auxiliary, and finds a solid which has taken form, and a form that it will keep until subjected again to the fierce heat of the furnace. There is no accommodation about it now. There it stands as it has been made, the proof and critic of the workman. In the founderies by the mines, where the result is only a portable bar of iron separated from the salts and earths with which it is found, ignorant men may do all the work which machinery and fire does not finish. But here must be brain toil as well as muscle stroke.

In the machine-shop we found quite a park of cannon in the several stages of finishing. Here a gigantic force was slowly but surely boring into a log of metal, while chisels by the same power formed the outside into the shape of the columbiad. On another rack lay a 32-pounder, having its trunnions trimmed down to the line of use and beauty. In another place the rifling machine was at work doubling the efficiency of a 12-pounder by some spiral grooves which it made in the smooth bore. In another department brass tubes were revolving, while workmen with chisels gave them that beautiful breech and muzzle finish which we are accustomed to see upon those guns, without thinking how nicely it is made, yet what strength of machinery it requires. Men were chiseling and finishing shells of all sorts in this shop, and every way one turned he saw something warlike in the course of construction.

We found the place full of interest, and noticed that the capacity of the establishment was such that it has a large amount of munitions of war laid up against the day of wrath.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER HEARD FROM.

Capt. Boreham of the brig Sea Foam, arrived on Tuesday, informs us that the privateer Sumter arrived off Curacoa on the night of July 17, and fired a gun for the fort, but the people of the fort, not knowing her national flag, would not allow her to come in until the Governor had been consulted. The Sumter then sent an officer with an armed crew ashore, to talk with that official as to coming into port, to coal up and refit, which the Governor allowed, against the protest of the United States Consul.

She lay at Curacoa for eight days, and during the time the crew had their liberty ashore, and as Capt. B. says, "raised the devil generally." The captain of the Sumter said he was very sorry he had not arrived three days sooner, as he wanted ice badly, of which article Capt. B. had a cargo, and had only arrived the day previous. Capt. B. was detained four days waiting the departure of the Sumter, which took place on the 24th. He saw no privateers or suspicious vessels on the passage home.

Capt. Boreham says that the Sumter went to sea, heading eastward, on the noon of the 24th. The general feeling among the merchants at the port was against admitting the privateer. There was a Dutch man-of-war in the harbor, and the officers refused to associate with the Sumter officers, and went ashore without their uniforms while the Sumter was in the harbor.

The proprietor of the principal hotel in the place is an American, and hoisted the stars and stripes when the Sumter came into the harbor. The privateer officers refused to enter his hotel unless he lowered the flag; but he declined, and kept it flying the whole week, and in spite of his doing so, the privateersmen patronized the house to some extent during their stay. Simms, of the Sumter, entered his vessel as "a man-of-war duly commissioned by his Government." The Government, he said, was not yet "recognized," but would be presently.

There were one hundred and fifty men on the Sumter. The vessel took no provisions on board at Curacoa, one of the officers stating that they had taken enough out of one of the last prizes to keep the crew for some weeks. The vessel was armed with four thirty-two's and two sixty-four's. Those officers who had been in the U. S. Navy wore their old uniforms with the U. S. Navy button.

On the morning of the Sumter's departure one of her men deserted. The Dutch Governor lent the aid of a police force to discover the man, but without success. Capt. Simms left word that if the man was caught to "hold on to him" till he came there again; from which it may be surmised that the Sumter intends to make Curacoa a place of resort, and it may be suggested that on and off the mouth of the harbor would be good cruising ground for a United States war steamer.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship Marion, having had her machinery thoroughly overhauled, is now loading Government stores at Pier No. 4, North River. She will depart for Havana in a day or two, touching at Key West to land 2,000 barrels of provisions.

The steamers City of New-York, at Pier No. 9, N. R., Thos. Sparks at Pier No. 11, N. R., and Belvidere, at Pier No. 4, N. R., are all loading stores for Washington.

The steamer Florida, of Samuel L. Mitchill & Son's line, was towed to W. H. Webb's yard on Monday evening, to be turned into a gun-boat.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

A SEVERE STORM.—A severe storm visited this city yesterday morning. The rain fell in torrents during the forenoon, causing considerable damage in washing gullys in the streets making them impassable for vehicles in many places. The wind blew furiously, and uprooted a number of fine shade-trees. One in the City Hall Park was blown to the ground. Fences, awnings and chimneys were also damaged. One beneficial result was the cleansing of the dirty streets.

THE LATE POLICEMAN MARTIN.—A fund of five hundred dollars has already been raised, mostly by members of the police force, in aid of the family of Officer Martin, who was murdered by a burglar about a week since.

THE CASE OF THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The order for the arrest of Col. Martin Burke, commandant at Fort Lafayette, for disobeying the order of the Court in not producing the prisoners in his charge, has been placed in the hands of Sheriff Campbell, who will attempt to execute it personally to-day. The Sheriff has no design of calling out the militia, although urged to do so by some parties. There was a report yesterday that Col. Burke had gone to Washington.

THE JOINT BOARD.—The Committee of the Joint Board appointed to fix the amounts to be raised by tax the ensuing year, have completed their labors and will report to the Board at the next meeting. The business to come before that body, it is expected, will be dispatched in one or two meetings.

TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN TWO WOMEN.—Yesterday evening a dispute occurred between two women named Rickerly and McArthur, residing in a tenement house in South Second street, near Union avenue, E. D. How it originated could not be ascertained, but they soon came to blows, and for several minutes fought with the desperation of wildcats, and both received severe injuries. The battle, however, was soon settled, it is feared with a fatal result. One of the women, Mrs. Rickerly, struck the other a violent blow on the head with a glass bottle, knocking her insensible. She then ran from the house, and for the time succeeded in making her escape. Mrs. McArthur, the injured woman, was cared for by some of the inmates of the house, but her recovery is considered doubtful. The police were sent in pursuit of Mrs. Rickerly.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named Edward Norton was arrested by Officer Carroll of the Jersey City Police, charged with stabbing a lad named Edward Post in the back of the neck. The wound inflicted was within half an inch of the spine, but is not of a serious nature. It was stated that a party of boys were amusing themselves by throwing stones at Norton, who became enraged, and used his knife as above stated. He was committed for examination.

BURGLAR FRUSTRATED.—The dwelling of Mr. R. Case, No. 255 York street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. An alarm-bell attached to the front door awakened Mrs. Case, who called the police, but the thieves made their escape.

A suite of rooms in the Darcey House, occupied as Club-rooms, were broken into yesterday afternoon, and ransacked, but the thieves evidently found nothing that they coveted.

VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE.—Mr. Charles F. Durant was yesterday fined $15 by Recorder Martindale for violation of a City ordinance in allowing the sidewalk adjoining his property, corner of York and Warren streets, to remain in an unsafe and impassable condition.

POSTPONED.—The annual picnic of the Hudson Guard, Capt. Ramsey (returned volunteers,) which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed to the 15th inst. on account of the weather.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.—In consequence of the conduct of parties frequenting the public Park in Jersey City the police have been directed to close them at 9 o'clock every evening. On Sunday an officer will be detailed at each of the Parks to preserve order.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

CAMP LIFE IN STORMY WEATHER.

A continuance for more than a day of such weather as we had yesterday would, we fear, have the effect of sickening many of the fine fellows now encamped in and about the city, whose gay and showy uniforms indicate their inclination to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. Stormy weather is not an agreeable episode in camp life, or in any other life for that matter; but the true and hardy soldier does not particularly heed the change. At guard-mounting he appears in his stout overcoat and glazed fatigue-cap, and willingly marches off to relieve the already-drenched and chilly old guard. Between reliefs he dries his clothes in the guard-house, and is ready at a moment for the Sergeant's call to duty again. While on sentry duty, despite the pitiless and pelting rain or sleet, steadily he covers his post; and though drenched to the skin, patiently awaits the Corporal with the relief.

Should the soldier be off guard, a furious storm is a sort of a God-send, for it affords him such abundant leisure, there being no squad, company, or battalion drills. Within his close and dry tent he stretches himself upon his mattress, and, undisturbed, enjoys a quiet sleep, or seated at his little table writes to the loved ones at home, or perchance chats with his companions and recapitulates his exploits, and thus passes agreeably the time. For a scouting party, or an expedition, he is always ready, no matter what sort of weather, and would gladly pay a premium for the chance. Such is a brief picture of real camp life. The different camps so called in and about the city, are not just the thing, as they lack proper arrangement, and the men therein do not feel or consider themselves under strict military discipline. There was a deal of grumbling yesterday in our local camps, and as we before remarked, a long continuance of our August storm would drive many of the would-be soldiers to the ranks of civil life again. There were plenty who liked it, however, and thought it a huge arrangement to be crammed into a tent, where they could play cards undisturbed, or crack jokes, or tell stories, escaping the indignation of the drillmaster at their ignorance. Louder and louder the grumblers grumbled and endeavored to create discontent, but their efforts failing to quiet the storm, they quietly endured the inconvenience which they could not avert, hoping that the morrow would bring forth better weather.

RETURN OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Engineer Decker requested Mr. Superintendent Kennedy to communicate with all the Fire Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies, and the bellringers, in the city, through the police of the several precincts, the notice that the Fire Zouaves were hourly expected to arrive from Washington, and that two hours after the fire-bells striking *twenty strokes* the members of the Department would be expected to form in companies on the Battery, in red shirts. Up to a late hour last night the Zouaves had not arrived.

At a meeting of the returned members of this regiment, held at Humboldt Hall, corner of Hester and Forsyth streets, a committee of one from each company was appointed to draft a series of resolutions contradicting the statements published detrimental to the regiment, and to lay before the public the manner in which they have been treated since leaving New-York. The meeting adjourned to the same place to-night, and Chief Engineer Decker and the committee appointed to wait on Col. Farnham have been invited.

PAYMENT OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REGIMENTS.

The remaining five companies (F, G, H, I, and K) of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, were paid off at their armory yesterday morning. The 6th company, Capt. Nevers, has lost twenty-five of its members, who have taken various positions in the three-year regiments. Clarence S. Brown of this company was appointed on Gen. Sandford's staff, with the rank of Major. Subsequently he was transferred to the staff of Gen. McDowell, to which he is still attached. The 7th company had thirty absentees, who were represented by others. Twenty members of this company are about returning to active service as officers. The 8th company will lose twenty-five of its members, who have accepted commissions in the regular army and volunteer organizations. The 9th company (artillery) was fully represented. About twenty-five have joined volunteer regiments. The gallant Winthrop, who fell at Big Bethel while serving on Gen. Butler's staff, was a member of this company.

The 10th Company engineers were also paid. Eight of the members have received commissions in the regular army, two as captains and six as first lieutenants. In the volunteer service there is one major, one captain of flying artillery, two captains of infantry, and seven first lieutenants. Capt. Bunting of the flying artillery of the 9th Regiment N. Y. S. M. has been attached to Gen. Patterson's column. His battery is considered very efficient.

Several companies of the 8th Regiment Washington Greys assembled at their regimental armory yesterday morning, and received their pay from the U. S. Paymaster, from May 31 to Aug. 2. At Arlington, the regiment was paid for service from April 25 to May 31. The men were paid by Major Leslie and Major Lyons, each man receiving $[illegible], including $7 50 as an allowance for clothing. The companies paid off were Company A, Capt. Johnson; Company H, Capt. Gregory; Company G, Capt. Carr, and Company D, Capt. Lawrence. The remainder will be paid off to-day, or as soon as their pay-rolls are completed. The outfit of the 8th cost about $40 for each private, and their uniform was completely worn out in the service.

No official report of the losses of the regiment has yet been made. Co. H reports on the muster-roll two killed and one wounded and missing. The missing man is believed by some to be dead, as they have heard nothing of him among the prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The three surgeons, Swift, McGraw, and Winston, were captured while in attendance on the wounded at the little church, three-quarters of a mile from the battle-field, which was used as a hospital by the Union men.

As the enemy approached the building they were seen to bayonet the wounded on the field. The surgeons of the 8th, on seeing this, told Mr. Blakeslee of Company H, who volunteered to assist them in the care of the wounded after the retreat of the regiment, to make his escape, as they would show him no mercy. Mr. Blakeslee expecting no better treatment than the wounded, left, and succeeded in reaching Arlington Heights.

He reports that one of the members of the 8th gave the contents of his canteen to a wounded rebel, who was so much revived by the water that he got up. His first act was to thrust his bayonet through one of our wounded men who lay near him in a helpless condition. A Rhode Islander who witnessed the base act, and who would otherwise have permitted him to go, shot him dead on the spot. Many other scenes are recounted by the men of their hair-breadth escapes, and comrades shot down beside them.

It is not definitely known when the payment of the remaining companies will take place.

A considerable number of the members of the regiment have received commissions in new regiments. It is expected that a large number of the men will volunteer in the corps which has taken the name of the Washington Grays, under Col. Moore.

M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

This regiment has gone into camp at Fort Hill, Staten Island, on grounds peculiarly adapted to such a purpose. The slope on which the tents are placed is porous, and in stormy weather consequently quite dry. A fine, level drill-ground lies at the base, and the ascent to camp is by a series of rugged plateaus admirably calculated for exercising the soldiers in escalading. There are plenty of shade-trees about the camp, and water facilities within easy reach. Col. Le Gal inspected the camp grounds on Sunday, and expressed his entire approval. Three companies will be mustered into service to-morrow. The following list comprises some of the principal officers: Col. Le Gal, late 55th Regiment; Major J. S. De Agreda of the Venezuelan service; Capt. Gutman, 55th Regiment; Capt. Henry Hicks, 71st Regiment; Capt. J. C. Smart; Capt. de la Pavonelle, late Captain Chasseurs de Vincennes, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, decorated in the Crimea; Capt. Fitz James O'Brien, 7th Regiment; Lieut. and Acting Adjutant Moodey, late French Hussars; Lieut. and Quartermaster R. B. Locke, late U. S. N.; Lieut. Steers, 7th Regiment; Lieut. Stuart, 12th Regiment; Lieut. Butler, 55th Regiment; Edward Hoffman, Surgeon; Capt. Thos. E. Davis, jr., Paymaster. No man is enrolled until he has first passed a private inspection by the Regi[illegible]

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will soon reach the maximum number, and will be one of the first to leave for the seat of war. Headquarters No. 84 Nassau street.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Three companies of the Fremont Regiment, Col. Rose, have been mustered into the United States service, and are quartered at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth street. Three other companies—one from Philadelphia, another from Albany, and another from Rondout—have been promised, and are, it is said, expected to arrive in this city during the week. The Major of the regiment, a resident of Washington, who raised a company of German Turners for the defense of that city, is recruiting there, and will furnish one or two companies.

YATES RIFLES.

This regiment is gaining in strength as well as in popular favor. None but able-bodied, respectable, and temperate young men are received by Col. Ayer, who is untiring in his endeavors to raise the corps to the status of a first class regiment. Thus far he has been successful. The regiment has a recruiting tent in the Park, the encampment being at Staten Island—Camp Washington. The officers selected are men of experience in military matters.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The board recently appointed for the examination of volunteer and army officers have resolved upon a standard of qualifications, as follows:—

Field officers must understand all that is required of company officers, and also be able to answer questions regarding evolutions of line, proper conjuncture, the elements of military engineering, the circumstances under which the use of field-artillery is proper, and other such collateral interrogations as the board of examiners think proper to propose.

Company officers must answer orally and correctly all questions on the manner of instructing recruits; the use of the manual of arms, the school of the soldier, the position of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in line and battalion movements.

RIFLED CANNON.

Several of the cannon which have been rifled at Governor's Island have undergone severe tests, and the reports of the army officers are favorable. In every instance the experiments were successful. The shed erected on the island for the purpose of rifling the guns has not been empty for months past. Two-wheeled trucks bring up to the spot the piece to be operated on, which is lowered into a bed made for it and secured there, while the cutter is forced into the gun, piercing it from one end to the other. Two 32-pounders a day can now be rifled.

CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS.

On yesterday morning Capt. Mallory's Company of 80 men arrived in this city by the steamer City of Hartford, and were landed at Peck slip, whence they proceeded to Scarsdale to join the Ira Harris Cavalry Regiment now encamped there on the farm of Lewis G. Morris. Capt. Mallory's Company was recruited in Hartford within the past week, and though it will be attached to a New-York Regiment, the men will be entitled to the extra monthly pay voted by the Legislature of Connecticut.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARDS.

Col. F. X. Baulik has assumed command of this regiment. He formerly held the rank of Major in the Hungarian army, and was recently Quartermaster of the De Kalb Regiment. The officers are as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Ackerman; Major, Simon Levy; Quartermaster, H. A. Wild; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Ferdinand Levi; Chaplain, J. M. Harrington.

CAVALRY FOR WASHINGTON.

A company of cavalry, numbering about 80 men, under command of Capt. Murphy, arrived in this city yesterday from Albany, and were immediately furnished with transportation to Washington, where they will join Col. Mix's regiment. Horses and equipments are to be furnished the men at the Capital.

SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment now needs only about one hundred and fifty more men, recruits being supplied with uniforms as soon as they reach camp. The regiment is under marching orders, and will probably leave in about ten days. Recruiting office, No. 45 Whitehall street.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

An effort is being made to reorganize Col. Schwarzwaelder's regiment for the war, and we are informed that a large number of the members have engaged to reenlist under command of Major Von Arnsberg. Recruiting office, cor. James street and New Bowery.

A DESIRABLE CAMP-CHEST.

Mr. George Parr of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently invented a camp-chest which is the most useful article of the kind ever brought before the public, and which we predict, from its compactness and general utility in every respect, will become indispensable in military life. A plain box, 31 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 10 inches in depth, having been emptied of its contents, is transformed into a table at which [illegible] table contains three web-seat camp-stools, made of the best hickory, and folded together; hatchet, saw, carving-knife and fork, three flasks that will, in the aggregate, hold one gallon; tea caddy, coffee caddy, wash-bowl, dipper, eight plates, four knives and forks, four each of table and tea-spoons, tea and coffee-pot combined, with a strainer; frying-pan, pot for boiling, three drinking cups, sugar and milk-bowl, cruet stand for pepper, salt, mustard and vinegar, with mustard-spoon and corkscrew combined; a spirit boiler for tea or coffee, and fuel for twenty meals; two table-cloths and two towels.

The most striking novelty of the "camp chest," consists in the arrangement by which it is instantly converted into a table. The legs are secured in such a manner by hinges and springs, that they fold snugly inside when the box is closed. The soldier, in addition to having a table at which he can sit quietly down and take his meals, will find it also convenient in camp to write his letters or journal upon. To look at this little box, one would scarcely suppose that such a vast army of culinary utensils and dishes for eating could be stowed away in so small a space. The dishes are of tin, and well made, the pans, &c., for cooking being of sheet-iron.

Mr. Parr, who seems to be fertile in getting up convenient things, has also invented a canteen case, which, like the camp chest, has a cruet stand for pepper, salt, vinegar, and mustard; mustard spoon and corkscrew combined, knife and fork, spoon, tea caddy, drinking cup, apparatus for boiling tea and coffee, with fuel sufficient for 20 meals. This light, convenient, and useful article is inclosed in a leathern case, nicely finished, and is designed to be suspended from the shoulder by a leather strap, in the same manner as the cartridge-box, which, in size and shape, it very much resembles.

Both of these invaluable articles will be on exhibition for a few days, at Ball & Black's store, Broadway.

COL. LATSON'S REGIMENT.

Lieutenants Howard and Ellis, of Col. Latson's regiment now at Camp Low, Staten Island, emphatically deny the statement that a posse of police came there yesterday to release some men who had been confined in a lime kiln for 20 days. They also state that the regiment have been sworn into the service, and that the offense of the complaining officer, is not as published, but much more serious.

THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Capt. Chadwick, of Company C., has returned from Washington for a few days, and wishes to take six or eight men back with him, on Saturday, to fill his company to the maximum number. Any one wishing to join at once, may apply at No. 600 Broadway, second floor. Any of the men's families who wish to send letters to the company, if they are left at the above number by 11½ this day, they will be forwarded by Lieutenant McDonald.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The pay-rolls of the 13th Regiment having been completed, the men have been notified to meet at the Capitol, in Joralemon street, on Friday and Saturday of this week, to receive the amounts due them. This will be welcome news to all the members.

The McClellan Infantry Regiment, Col. Brewster, is progressing finely. Members of the 13th and 28th Regiments are waiting to receive their pay, when they will reënlist. About 300 men are now enrolled. The most experienced Captains in the 5th Brigade are raising companies for this regiment. One company is organizing in Worcester, Mass.; one in Hartford, Conn., and another at Buffalo. The headquarters are at the City Armory.

A recruiting office for the Long Island Regiment, volunteers, has been opened at the corner of Atlantic and Columbia streets.

ARMY AND NAVY.

At last rumor has stated the truth about Gen. Wool. In a few days the office which, for years, has been the headquarters of the Department of the East, will be vacant, the General being ordered to Fortress Monroe. Gen. Wool has been 21 years and two months a Brigadier General. He entered the army as a full captain in the 13th Infantry, New-York, on the 14th of April, 1812, just four years after Gen. Scott's *debut* as a captain of Light Artillery, which took place on the 3d of May, 1808. The lives of these men are too well known to require elaboration here. Their names are the first two on the Army Register of 1860, and have opposite them the star (*) which now distinguishes graduates of West Point. It is quite likely that the business to be henceforward transacted in connection with the army [illegible]

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NEW APPOINTMENTS.—B. Jennings, Master, Cooper's Department; J. H. Bulmer, Master, Joiner's Department; R. Steel, Master, Carpenter's Department; W. E. Gale, Master Laborer's Department; T. Wortman, Master, Blacksmith's Department; S. Johnson, Master, Caulker's Department; D. F. Marshall, Naval Storekeeper, vice Mr. Berrick of *The Atlas*, removed.

OLD MASTERS.—P. Turner, Gun Carriage Department; F. Fox, Block Maker's Department; J. Orr, Timber Inspector; J. Drayton, Chief Sail-Maker; H. Faron, Machinist; —— Maxwell, Boat Builder.

A detachment of U. S. Marines arrived in this city yesterday from the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-Yard, and were immediately quartered at the Brooklyn Barracks. They were probably sent on to complete the guard of the sailing-frigate Potomac, now ready for sea in the stream.

THE VANDERBILT STEAMSHIPS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

BREVOORT HOUSE, Aug. 13, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of this morning I observe the following telegraphic announcement from Washington:

"Commodore Vanderbilt sets the value of the steamer Vanderbilt at $600,000. The Navy Department offers $300,000."

I do not understand from what source this statement originates. On the 14th day of May last—three months ago to-morrow—I received from you the following letter:

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Being informed that you are about making a visit to Washington, I take the liberty of asking the favor of you to lay before the Government the inclosed proposition, which I addressed to the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 20th ult. To this proposition I have received no reply, and I attribute this to the multiplicity of business which has engrossed the attention of the Department. You are authorized to renew this proposition, with such additions thereto as are hereinafter set forth. I feel a great desire that this Government should have the steamer Vanderbilt, as she is acknowledged to be as fine a ship as floats the ocean, and, in consequence of her great speed and capacity, that, with a proper armament, she would be of more efficient service in keeping our coast clear of piratical vessels than any other ship. Therefore, you are authorized to say in my behalf that the Government can take this ship, at a valuation to be determined by the Hon. Robt. F. Stockton, of New-Jersey (the only Ex-Commodore of the Navy,) and any two Commodores in the service, to be selected by the Government; and if this will not answer, will the Government accept her as a present from their humble servant? The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company have authorized me, as their President, to offer to this Government the following steamers, viz.:

"The Ocean Queen, of 2,802 tons, is new and complete in every respect.

"The Ariel, 1,900 tons, in fine condition.

"The new iron steamship Champion, built in 1859, 1,420 tons, drawing a very light draught of water, say seven feet light and twelve feet deep laden; carries sufficient coal to carry her 25 days.

"Also the steamer Daniel Webster, 1,035 tons, drawing a light draft of water, say ten feet, laden.

"The price of either or all of said steamers I am likewise authorized to submit to the decision of the Board of Commodores named above. I am induced to make this communication, because I am desirous of protecting the Government against speculative attempts to take advantage of its necessities; and also to make it known that there are vessels of a capacity to meet all their requirements, which can be obtained without resorting to those belonging to citizens of the so-called 'Confederate States,' or to those sailing under a foreign flag.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"W. O. BARTLETT, esq." "C. VANDERBILT.

A copy of this letter I promptly laid before the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, at Washington. Thinking that some of the ships, the Ocean Queen, in particular, might be wanted for immediate transport purposes, I took another copy to the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

I have been told at the Navy Department that the Government would not accept the present of a ship, but would like to buy the Vanderbilt, if a price could be agreed upon. To such remarks I have uniformly replied that the price could not, for a moment stand in the way. There could be no possible difficulty about that. It might be determined in the mode indicated in your letter to me, or by three appraisers, all to be named by the Government. I said to the Secretary: "You can have any or all of these five steamships at your own price. You may appoint all the appraisers yourself. You may name three commodores; three naval constructors; one commodore and two naval [illegible] and one merchant. All that Commodore Vanderbilt requires or desires is, that you select good, honest men. Choose them all yourself. He does not even wish that you should take a single man that he has ever known or seen."

I have sought to change the offer into every form, the most fair and liberal that could be conceived of; and to render it such that its acceptance by the Government would meet the approbation of every man in the United States.

I remain, very respectfully yours,
Commodore C. VANDERBILT. W. O. BARTLETT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of this date is received. In reply I have to say that I have never fixed any price upon the Vanderbilt, since my communication to you of the 14th of May last; nor did I consider myself at liberty to do so, inasmuch as I had offered her to the Government at the valuation of disinterested men. I feel that she would be a great ornament to our Navy; and as our Government declines accepting her as a present, her price should be determined by highly respectable, fair, and honorable men.

Respectfully yours,
W. O. BARTLETT, Esq. C. VANDERBILT.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

REPORT OF COL. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, Arlington, Va., July 25, 1861.

Capt. J. B. FRY, A. A. G.; I have the honor to submit the following account of the operations of the First Brigade, Second Division of the army, in the battle before Manassas on the 21st inst. The brigade was silently paraded in "light marching order" at 2 o'clock in the morning of that day, composed as follows, viz:

1. Griffin's Battery.
2. Marines, Major Reynolds.
3. Twenty-seventh N. Y. V., Col. Slocum.
4. Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., Col. Wood.
5. Eighth N. Y. S. M., Col. Lyons.
6. Battalion of Regulars, Major Sykes.
7. First Co. 2d Dragoons; four companies Cavalry, Major Palmer.

Total strength, 3,700.

The marines were recruits, but through constant exertions of their officers, had been brought to present a fine military appearance, without being able to render much active service; they were, therefore, attached to the battery, as its permanent support through the day.

Owing to frequent delays in the march of troops in front, the brigade did not reach Centreville until 4:30 a. m., and it was an hour after sunrise when the head of it was turned to the right to commence the flank movement.

The slow and intermittent movements of the 2d Brigade (Burnside's) were then followed through the woods for four hours, which brought the head of our division to Bull Run and Sudley's Mill, where a halt of half an hour took place, to rest and refresh the men and horses. From the hights on this side of the Run a vast column of the enemy could be plainly descried, at the distance of a mile or more on our left, moving rapidly toward our line of march in front. Some division of skirmishers were then directed to be made at the head of the column by the Division Commander, in which Col. Slocum, of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment, was observed to bear an active part. The column moved forward, however, before they were completed, and in about thirty minutes emerged from the timber, where the rattle of the musketry and occasional crash of round shot through the leaves and branches of the trees in our vicinity, betokened the opening of battle.

The head of the brigade was immediately turned slightly to the right, in order to gain time and room for deployment on the right of the 2d Brigade. Griffin's Battery found its way through the timber to the fields beyond, followed promptly by the Marines, while the 27th took direction more to the left, and the 14th followed upon the trail of the battery—all moving up at a double-quick step.

The enemy appeared drawn up in a long line, extending along the Warrenton Turnpike, from a house on the [illegible] back up on our extreme right to a house beyond the left of the division. Behind that house there was a heavy masked battery, which, with three others in line on the hights beyond, covered the ground upon which we were advancing with all sorts of projectiles. A grove in front of his right wing afforded it shelter and protection, while the shrubbery along the road in the fences screened somewhat his left wing.

Griffin advanced to within 1,000 yards, and opened a deadly and unerring fire upon his batteries, which were soon silenced or driven away.

Our right was rapidly developed by the marines, 27th, 14th, and 8th, with the cavalry in rear of the right; the enemy retreating in more precipitation than order as our line advanced. The 2d Brigade (Burnside's) was at this time attacking the enemy's right with perhaps too hasty vigor.

The enemy clung to the protecting wood with great tenacity and the Rhode Island battery became so much endangered as to impel the commander of the 2d Brigade to call for the assistance of the battalion of regulars. At this time I received the information through Capt. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G., that Col. Hunter was seriously wounded, and had directed him to report to me as commander of the division, and in reply to the urgent request of Col. Burnside, I detached the battalion of regulars to his assistance.

For an account of its operations, I would respectfully beg a reference to the inclosed report of its commander, Major Sykes.

The Rebel soon came flying from the woods toward the right, and the 27th completed their rout by charging directly upon their center in the face of a scorching fire, while the 14th and 8th moved down the turnpike to cut off the retiring foe, and to support the 27th, which had lost its gallant Colonel, but was standing the brunt of the action, with its ranks thinning in the dreadful fire. Now the resistance of the enemy's left was so obstinate that the beaten right retired in safety.

The head of Heintzelman's column at this moment appeared upon the field, and the 11th and 5th Massachusetts Regiments moved forward to the support of our center, while staff officers could be seen galloping rapidly in every direction, endeavoring to rally the broken 8th, but this laudable purpose was only partially attained, owing to the inefficiency of some of its field officers.

The 14th, though it had broken, was soon rallied in rear of Griffin's Battery, which soon took up a position further to the front and right, from which his fire was delivered with such precision and rapidity as to compel the batteries of the enemy to retire in consternation far behind the brow of the hill in front.

At this time my brigade occupied a line considerably in advance of that first occupied by the left wing of the enemy. The battery was pouring its withering fire into the batteries and columns of the enemy wherever they exposed themselves. The cavalry were engaged in feeling the left flank of the enemy's position, in doing which some important captures were made, one by Sergeant Socks of the 2d Dragoons of a General George Stewart of Baltimore. Our cavalry also emptied the saddles of a number of the mounted Rebels.

Gen. Tyler's Division was engaged with the enemy's right. The 27th was resting on the edge of the woods in the center, covered by a hill upon which lay the 11th and 5th Massachusetts occasionally delivering a scattering fire. The 14th was moving to the right flank, the 8th had lost its organization; the Marines were moving up in fine style in rear of the 14th, and Capt. Arnold was occupying a hight in the middle ground with his battery. At this junction, there was a temporary lull in the firing from Rebels who appeared only occasionally on the hights in irregular formations, but to serve as marks for Griffin's guns. The prestige of success had thus far attended the efforts of our inexperienced but gallant troops. The lines of the enemy had been forcibly shifted, nearly a mile to their left and rear. The flags of eight regiments, though borne somewhat wearily, now pointed toward the hill from which disordered masses of Rebels had been seen hastily retiring. Griffin's and Rickett's batteries were ordered by the Commanding-General to the top of the hill on the right, supporting with the "Fire Zouaves" and Marines, while the 14th entered the skirt of wood on their right to protect that flank, and a column composed of the 27th New-York, 11th and 5th Massachusetts, 2d Minnesota and 69th New-York, moved up toward the left flank of the batteries; but so soon as they were in position and before the flanking supports had reached theirs, a murderous fire of musketry and rifles, opened at pistol range, cut down every cannonier and a large number of horses. The fire came from some infantry of the enemy, which had been mistaken for our own forces; an officer in the field having stated that it was a regiment sent by Col. Heintzelman to support the batteries.

The evanescent courage of the "Zouaves" prompted them to fire perhaps a hundred shots, when they broke and fled, leaving the batteries open to a charge of the enemy's cavalry, which took place immediately. The Marines also, in spite of the exertions of their gallant officers, gave way in disorder. The 14th, on the right, and the column on the left hesitatingly retired, with the exception of the 69th and 38th New-York, who nobly stood and returned the fire of the enemy for fifteen minutes. Soon the slopes behind us were swarming with our retreating and disorganized forces, whilst riderless horses and artillery teams ran furiously through the flying crowd.

All further efforts were futile. The words, gestures, and threats of our officers were thrown away upon men who had lost all presence of mind, and only longed for absence of body. Some of our noblest and best officers lost their lives in trying to rally them. Upon our *first position* the 27th was the first to rally, under the command of Major Bartlett, and around it the other regiments engaged soon collected their scattered fragments. The battalion of regulars, in the mean time, moved steadily across the field from the left to the right, and took up a position, where it held the entire forces of the rebels in check until our forces were somewhat rallied.

The Commanding General then ordered a retreat upon Centreville, at the same time directing me to cover it with the battalion of regulars, the cavalry, and a section of artillery. The rear guard thus organized followed our panic-stricken troops to Centreville, resisting the attacks of the Rebel cavalry and artillery, and saving them from the inevitable destruction which awaited them, had not this body been interposed.

Among those who deserve especial mention, I beg leave to place the following names, viz: Capt. Griffin, for his coolness and promptitude in action, and for the handsome manner in which he handled his battery.

Lieut. Ames of the same battery, who, after being wounded, gallantly served with it in action; being unable to ride on horseback, was helped on and off a caisson in changes of position.

Capt. Tillinghast, A. G. M., who was ever present when his services were needed, carrying orders, rallying troops, and serving with his batteries, and finally, I have to state with the deepest sorrow, was mortally wounded.

Major Sykes, and the officers of his command (three of whom, Lieutenants Latimer, Dickenson, and Kent were wounded), who, by their discipline, steadiness, and heroic fortitude gave éclat to our attacks upon the enemy, and averted the dangers of a final overthrow.

Major Palmer, and the cavalry officers under him, who, by their daring intrepidity, made the effectiveness of that corps all that it could be upon such a field in supporting batteries, feeling the enemy's position and covering our retreat.

Major Reynolds's Marines, whose zealous efforts were well sustained by his subordinates, two of whom, Brevet-Major Zeilin and Lieutenant Hale, were wounded, and one, Lieutenant Hitchcock, lost his life.

Colonel H. W. Slocum, who was wounded while leading his gallant 27th New York to the charge, and Major J. J. Bartlett, who subsequently commanded it, and by his enthusiasm and valor kept it in action, and out of the panic. His conduct was imitated by his subordinates, of whom two, Captain N. O. Rogers and Lieutenant N. C. Jackson, were wounded, and one ensign Asa Park, was killed.

In the last attack, Colonel H. M. Wood, of the 14th New-York State Militia, was wounded, together with Captains R. B. Jordan and C. F. Baldwin, and Lieutenants J. A. Jones, J. R. Salter, R. A. Goodenough, and C. Scholes, and Adjutant Laidlaw. The officers of the 14th, especially Major James Jourdan, were distinguished by their display of spirit and efficiency throughout the action.

Surgeon Charles Keeney of the Medical Department, who by his professional skill, promptitude and cheerfulness made the condition of the wounded of the 2d division comparatively comfortable. He was assisted to a great extent by Dr. Rauch of Chicago, a citizen.

During the action I received extremely valuable aid and assistance from my aid-de-camp, Lieut. C. F. Trowbridge, and Lieut. F. M. Bacon, both of the 16th Regiment.

Lieut. J. B. Howard, 14th N. Y. S. M., acting Brigade Quartermaster, by his zealous attention to duty, brought the Wagons of my Brigade safely to Arlington.

The staff officers of the 2d division commanding, viz., Capt. N. D. Whipple, Lieuts. Cross and Flagen, served with me after the fall of Col. Hunter, and I am indebted to them for gallant, faithful services during the day. Capt. Whipple had his horse killed under him by a cannon ball. Acting Assistant Adj't-Gen., Lieut. W. W. Averell, sustained the high reputation he had before won for himself as a brave and skillful officer, and to him I am very greatly indebted for aid and assistance, not only in performing with the greatest promptitude the duties of his position, but by exposing himself most fearlessly in rallying and leading forward the troops, he contributed largely to their general effectiveness against the enemy. I desire to call the attention of the Commanding General particularly to him.

In conclusion I beg leave to submit the inclosed return of killed, wounded and missing, in my brigade. Since the inclosed reports were handed in, many of the missing have returned, perhaps one-third of those reported. The report of Col. Burnside, commanding 2d Brigade, was sent to me after the above report was written. While respectfully calling the attention of the General to it, I would also ask leave to notice some misconceptions under which the Col. Commanding 2d Brigade seem to have labored: viz., 1st, of his agency in the management or formation of the 2d Division on the field; 2nd, of the time that his brigade was entirely out of the action with the exception of the N. Y. Regiment; 3rd, of the positions of his brigade in the retreat, and particularly of the position of the 71st N. Y., as he may have mistaken the rear guard, organized under my direction by your order, for the evening. Capt. Arnold's battery and the Cavalry were directed, and placed in their positions by my senior staff and officer, up to the time when Col. Heintzelman ordered the Cavalry to the front of the column.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. PORTER, Col. 16th Regt., U. S. A. Commanding.

THE REPORTED PLANS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following from the special correspondent of *The Baltimore Exchange* is the matter published by that paper, and referred to by telegraph as in violation of the agreement with Gen. McClellan. We give the statements for what they are worth, premising that it is not probable that Gen. McClellan would impart knowledge of his plans to the correspondent of a Secession print like *The Exchange*:

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1861.

Every day troops are marching north and west of Georgetown, for the purpose of strengthening the frontier in that direction, as well as of making a complete chain of communication with Harper's Ferry by way of the Potomac, between both branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. When this has been done, an attack upon the city from this side would be attended with infinitely more difficulty than an advance from the direction of Arlington Hights would be. Several strongly intrenched positions have been made above Georgetown, and others will be completed as soon as possible.

General Banks's force is divided, one portion being on the Maryland Hights and at the Ferry; the other at Point of Rocks. This division (the Potomac) has been shifted from its former position, and earthworks constructed and mounted with heavy guns at places which were formerly altogether unprotected.

The Confederates are at all points prepared to receive the enemy, and I believe would hail an advance as a welcome one, so eager are they for another fight. General Bonham occupies Fairfax. The 1st Virginia Cavalry is at Great Falls; the 7th and 11th Infantry, four companies of artillery, and the "Home Guard" are on this side of Virginia; while at Berryville, and between that point and Leesburg, there are about 17,000 men, and 11,000 are engaged in manning the batteries and lying in camp on the banks of the Potomac, between Alexandria and the mouth of the Pamunkey.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

The precautions taken by Gen. McClellan to strengthen the forces on or near the line of the Potomac north of this city were not taken a moment too soon. Confederates in large numbers, some say as many as 23,000, are encamped in various places between Barryville and Tenallytown. It is supposed that their intention is to cross into Maryland. Skirmishes occur nightly, and the sentinels are frequently shot while on guard. There are now at Tenallytown nine regiments of Federal troops, and so great is the apprehension of danger, that an entire regiment is selected for picket duty every night.

The preparations for the defense of the Capital are vigorously prosecuted by Gen. McClellan. A large body of troops, probably fifteen thousand, has been sent down into the lower counties of Maryland. Two regiments will be quartered at Port Tobacco, and a considerable force will also be placed at Upper Marlboro. In addition to these points, troops will be thrown out all the way down the Potomac on the Maryland side, out of sight of the Virginia shore, so as to conceal the operations of the Federal army. The Federal pickets will extend to Leonardtown, St. Mary's County.

The stationing of pickets so far down in Maryland is intended as much for the interception of communication between the Virginia and Maryland shore, as for the purpose of securing the earliest information of the movements of the Confederates. General McClellan has asserted that he will intercept this illicit intercourse at all hazards. Fort Washington has been reënforced to its utmost capacity, and additional works for defense are being erected outside the fort.

The Government appears to be alarmed at the batteries which have been erected by the Confederates along the Potomac, and it is probable that counterworks will be commenced at once.

There is but little doubt that an attack upon Washington is confidently expected by the Administration.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART.

[illegible]

TO ARRIVE.

[illegible]

The exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 13, 1861, were:

[illegible]

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, August 13, 1861.

[illegible]